

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 673.—VOL. XXIV.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1854.

[WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, 1s.

NEW LIGHTS ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE Eastern Question has begun to complicate itself at a time when everything seemed about to become clear, and to prognosticate that war, and war only, was to settle it. A somewhat serious difficulty has been started by Turkey. The Sultan objects to the terms imposed upon him by the Allies as the price of their assistance. They have required, it seems, that he shall place the Christians of his Empire upon a perfect equality of rights and privileges with his Mahometan subjects. Although willing and anxious to extend the principles of civil and religious liberty among the Christians, he has two reasons for objecting to the demand of the Allies. The first is, that, by conceding perfect equality to Christian with Mussulman, he would be acting in opposition to the solemn injunctions of the Koran; the second is that compliance with such a demand would be as much a sacrifice of his independence, as submission to the demands of the Czar. We cannot say that the Sultan is in this respect either obstinate or unreasonable. To degrade him in the eyes of his whole people, as the price of fighting his battles against his encroaching neighbour, is to render him a very questionable service. If any proof were needed beyond those which cool reflection would supply, of the impolicy of imposing such a condition upon the Sultan, it might be found in the eagerness with which the Emperor of Russia has endeavoured to turn the fact to his own advantage; and in the zeal with which his views

have been forwarded by his pusillanimous and vacillating brother-in-law, the King of Prussia. The Czar, it appears, declares, "that a concession of so much importance, if obtained, would render the protectorate claimed by Russia over the Christians without any object; and, that being the case, he would be disposed to treat, in common with the great Powers, for the regulation of the general position and rights of the Christian population in the Ottoman empire." The Czar has astuteness enough to see that the terms sought to be extorted from the Sultan would, if acceded to, destroy the independence of the Turkish empire. Provided that result were attained, it does not signify greatly to him whether the instruments of its accomplishment be Great Britain and France, or himself and his armies. The humiliation of the Sultan, come from what quarter it may, is the triumph of Russia. Having waited, since the days of Peter the Great, to gain possession of Constantinople, the Czars would be well content to wait a little longer, provided they could see that progress was making, however slow. Happily, it is not too late for the Allies to deprive Russia of the opportunity. It will be enough for them to recommend to the Sultan, as a matter of expediency and sound statesmanship, to grant as many privileges to his Christian subjects as he consistently can. He must be free to act, or we shall injure him in the attempt to defend. The Governments of Great Britain and France may safely trust him. There is more religious liberty in Turkey than there is in Russia;

and the Sultan is, in every respect, a more liberal and enlightened Sovereign than the Czar. The Greek Christians of Moldavia and Wallachia, who consider the Russians as heretics, look with no favour upon the idea of Russian supremacy over their faith; and the religious pretence of interference on the part of Russia is by this time known to the whole world to have been a false pretence from the beginning. We expect, therefore, to hear either that the Allies have made no such imperative stipulation with the Sultan, or that, having made it, they have withdrawn it.

A flood of light has been poured upon the subject by a remarkable article in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, and which has evidently been written under the inspiration of the Czar. Lord John Russell having complained, in his place in Parliament, that Russia, in the assurances which she had given to this country, with respect to the objects of Prince Menschikoff's mission, "had exhausted every form of falsehood," the Emperor Nicholas, in an evil moment, felt himself goaded to reply. In alluding to what it calls this "brutal outrage" on the part of Lord John Russell, the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, speaking for the Czar, insinuates that the British Ministry need not have expressed any surprise on the occasion, for that it perfectly well knew what the real objects of Russia were. Whatever might be the grounds of mistrust entertained by other Powers, the English Ministry, it alleges, had no reason to doubt the views of Russia; as, at a period anterior to Prince



THE BALTIC FLEET.—HER MAJESTY'S RECEPTION OF THE ADMIRALS ON BOARD THE ROYAL YACHT.—(SEE PAGE 243.)

Menschikoff's mission, the Emperor Nicholas had "spontaneously communicated with the Queen of England and her Ministers, for the purpose of establishing an intimate agreement with them, even in the event of the most formidable contingency which could befall the Ottoman empire." In other words, the Emperor Nicholas, fancying that he foresaw the approaching dissolution of the Turkish empire, sounded the British Government to know whether it would become his accomplice in expediting that event, and in sharing the plunder. In Jan., 1853, Sir Hamilton Seymour, our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, was invited by the Emperor to a private conversation on this subject. He was also invited to communicate the details to the British Government, and to request their opinion. We are not informed by the Russian organ what the reply was, but Lord Aberdeen, released by the act of the Emperor himself from any secrecy upon the subject, explained to the House of Lords the character of the answer made by Lord John Russell, who temporarily held the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, when the communication was made to him. Lord John Russell made a similar statement to the House of Commons. The whole correspondence has been ordered to be printed, and the country will then be enabled to judge whether Lord John Russell spoke out upon the occasion as became a British statesman. Nor was this the only occasion upon which the Czar, with a strange miscalculation or ignorance of the views and interests of the British nation, endeavoured to enlist our Government in his nefarious projects against Turkey. Ten years ago—when he visited this country, and was received with a respect which he little merited, and with an adulation on the part of some, which, to say the least of it, was fulsome as well as unnecessary—he expressed similar views with regard to the proximate dissolution of the Ottoman empire; and endeavoured to find supporters, among the honourable statesmen of England, for his dishonourable policy. We do not doubt, in the slightest degree, the indignant character of the refusal which he met from such men as the Earl of Aberdeen, the late Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert Peel. These overtures, and the replies, have—as we learn from Lord Aberdeen's speech on Monday evening—been reduced into writing, and will, doubtless, be produced, for the satisfaction of the people of this country, and for the edification of the few amongst us who still believe that the war has a religious character—who feel a regret that Christian nations should arm against Christians in defence of Mahometans.

The Emperor of Russia has been truly unwise to dig up these facts. Honest men will rejoice, however, that he should be the instrument of his own exposure; and that his own hand should have levelled to the ground the vaunted religious pretext under which he lodged the purely selfish object of an ambition that may have loved the Greek religion a little, but that loved the Turkish territory far more. Neither he nor any of his apologists can pretend that the question of the Holy Places, and the privileges granted by the Porte to the Latin Christians, excited him in 1844 to beat up for allies in the dismemberment of Turkey. He is convicted and reconvicted of duplicity in every effort which he makes to vindicate himself. What he in reality feared in Turkey was not Turkish oppression, but Turkish liberty. He dreaded that, by a liberal and enlightened course of policy, the Turkish Empire would grow strong, and able to resist his and all other foreign aggression. He had no care for the Christians; but, on the contrary, as we learn from his own showing, he blamed the Sultan for departing from the ancient principles of Islamism. "From the year 1829," says the Emperor, in his avowed official organ, the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, "his Majesty followed with great attention the march of events in Turkey. The Emperor could not shut his eyes to the consequence of the changes which were, one after the other introduced into that State. Ancient Turkey disappeared from the time when it was sought to establish those institutions diametrically opposed as well to the genius of Islamism as to the character and usages of the Mussulmans—institutions more or less borrowed from modern Liberalism, and, consequently, entirely opposed to the spirit of the Ottoman Government. It became evident that Turkey was undergoing a complete transformation, and that these experiments, at least doubtful so far as regarded the re-organisation of the empire, seemed rather calculated to lead to a crisis which would overturn it." Thus the Emperor Nicholas stands unmasked, and his own hand has done the deed. It is not as the friend of the Greek Christians, that he is anxious to fight, but as the enemy of liberal principles all over Europe; principles, he knows, which, sooner or later, must find their way into his own stronghold of St. Petersburg, and which are only kept down at Warsaw by an army of a quarter of million of men, whom he dare not move beyond the frontiers of Poland. After such avowals as these, it seems impossible that the Governments of France and Great Britain can impose any further conditions upon the Sultan. Christianity, or the rights of Christians, have nothing to do with the subject.

FRENCH SHIPS FOR THE BALTIC.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.—The French fleet, being occupied in the Mediterranean in transporting troops to the East, will for the present be only represented in the Baltic by the *Austerlitz*. At a later period the squadron of Admiral Parseval Deschenes will enter that sea to join the fleet of Admiral Napier.

The Three per Cents closed at 66f. 30c., and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents at 92f. 20c., for the end of the month.

DEPARTURE OF ADMIRAL CORRY.—On Thursday, at 11 o'clock the *Neptune*, 120, (flag-ship of Rear-Adm. Corry) and the *Bulldog*, paddle-steamer, Capt. Hall, left Spithead, to join the Baltic fleet. Her Majesty came up from Osborne to see them off. All the ships at the anchorage saluted the Queen on her arrival. The royal yacht followed the *Neptune* as far as St. Helena, and then, by command of her Majesty, the signal "Farewell" was thrown out, which the *Neptune* acknowledged by manning, rigging, giving three cheers, and dipping colours. On the Queen's departure the *Neptune* set her studding-sails, and went away in splendid style. Her sailing qualities—which had never before been tested—were proved by her having, before she got out of sight, to heave to, to allow the *Bulldog*, under steam, to come up.

The same day, at two o'clock, the *St. George*, 120, left Plymouth Sound to join the Baltic fleet. Lord Stratford has been empowered by the Turkish Government to grant from time to time, and as occasion may require, the requisite permission to Russian vessels which have been freighted by Englishmen to pass the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. It is generally expected, however, that the Russian ports in the Black Sea will be very speedily closed.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The preparations for the departure of the troops form, of course, the principal subject of interest for the moment. The health of the *Maréchal St. Arnaud* continues to present obstacles that few men would overleap, even in so honourable and distinguished a mission, but his resolution to accompany the troops remains unshaken. Madame St. Arnaud, who is many years the junior of her husband, intends to accompany him, at all events to Constantinople, and probably farther. Since the period of her marriage, in 1847, till the return of M. St. Arnaud in 1851, from Algeria, the *Maréchal* has attended him in all his campaigns, frequently accompanying him in the most difficult expeditions, and sharing all the fatigues, privations, and dangers to which he and his soldiers were exposed. The *Maréchal* takes with him all the staff attached to his person as Minister of War, and a large retinue besides.

A rumour—one of the thousand afloat—goes so far as to hint that the Prince Napoleon may have a personal, as well as a national interest in the expedition in which he is about to engage: that the Czartoryski and other great Polish families have proposed, in the event of the success of the coming struggle, to offer him the crown of Poland! Doubtless, the frequent presence of the Prince Czartoryski at the Palais Royal, and the intimacy known to exist between the Prince and the Count Branicki, who is to accompany him in the expedition, is the ground on which so strange a story is founded. M. Méry, the *spirituel* author, poet, and conversationalist, is, we believe, to be one of the followers of the Prince, as far as Constantinople. He is then, after passing some time at the camp, to proceed on a voyage to Egypt and different parts of Asia, partly on a voyage of pleasure, partly to recruit his health, which requires the sun of a hot climate.

None of the officers of the Emperor's household, who solicited permission to join the expedition, have obtained the authorisation demanded, and only two officers among all those about to serve, have ever held posts about the Emperor—the *Maréchal St. Arnaud*, late *grand veneur*, and M. Excelsmans, formerly *Officier d'Ordonnance*, now commanding a steamer of the Baltic squadron.

The Legislative Body is engaged in the organisation of a grand banquet, where the deputies are to fraternise with the general officers about to start for the East. The dinner is to take place in the *Jardin d'Hiver*. A *chant de guerre*—the words composed by a Legislator, whose name is not declared, the music by M. Vogel—is to be performed on the occasion.

A few words more respecting the *Abbé Lamennais*, which we are sure cannot be uninteresting to our readers. Béranger, the *chansonnier*, the old and intimate friend of Lamennais, is preparing, in his retreat at Beaulieu, a short biography, which is, we believe, to appear the end of this week. The talent of the writer, the opportunities his close intimacy with the subject of the memoir have afforded him for the study of character, and the collection of those minute details which give such charm and reality to such a work, promise a book of no common value and interest. We beg to rectify a mistake in our last letter, in which we stated that the *Abbé* had not been able to complete his translation of the "Divine Comedy." This is happily terminated; it was an introduction to this work, on which Lamennais was engaged, when his fatal illness arrived to interrupt his labours.

The *redacteurs* of the *Assemblée Nationale*, lately struck with the sentence of temporary suspension, contemplated the plan of establishing a literary weekly journal, but the idea is not, we believe, likely to be carried out. It appears that the *Union* is to be distributed to the subscribers of the *Assemblée*, while the sentence continues in execution.

On Sunday took place the first steeplechase of the season, at La Marche, near Versailles—the principal course, for this sort of race, in the neighbourhood of Paris. The extreme beauty of the weather, which indeed has been uninterrupted for nearly three weeks, caused an unusual assemblage; and the best-appointed equipages, and most elegant toilettes of the capital, made their appearance on the ground. The prizes were 1500 francs for the first horse, 500 for the second, and 300 for the third; fifteen started, and the race was won easily by *Hopeful*, belonging to Mr. Henry Gibson. A second steeplechase is to take place at the La Marche, on the 2nd of April: on this occasion two races will be run.

The Gymnase has brought out one of those charming little *tableaux de mœurs* which it and the *Théâtre Français* are alone possessed of artists capable of representing, among all the theatres of Paris. This is a little comedy, from the pen of M. Octave Feuillet, one of the purest, most delicate, most observant, and most moral of the living French writers in this style. "La Crise," the piece in question, though new on the stage, is not so in the literary world. It was published, some short time since, in a charming collection, entitled, "Scènes et Proverbes," all from the same hand. We recommend this volume to our readers, as one of the best specimens of the kind extant. Some of the pieces—"La Clef d'Or," "Le Jeu de Dominos," and one or two of the others contained in it, are *chef-d'œuvres* of sentiment and expression. The personages of "La Crise" are represented by Madame Rose Cheri, Dupuis, and Lafontaine, with all the tact, grace, finesse, and nature, which those admirable performers never fail to display in all their parts. The *Ambigu Comique* has a sufficiently interesting drama, entitled, "L'Enfant du Régiment." Mlle. Thuiller has a brilliant success in the part of the youthful hero of the piece, the general effect of which is decidedly satisfactory.

UNITED STATES.

By the steam-ship *Canada*, we have letters and papers from New York to the 28th ult., and Boston to the 1st instant. The *New York Herald* scouts the idea of Russian agents being engaged in inducing persons in the States to send out privateers, in the event of a war with Russia. A despatch from Washington states the British and French ministers had called upon Secretary Marcy for the purpose of protesting against the fitting out of Russian privateers in the United States. It was also understood that they informed the Secretary that such vessels would be treated as pirates by their respective Governments. The reply of Secretary Marcy had not been made public.

Letters from Havannah, of the 25th, report a rumour to the effect that a negro insurrection had occurred east of Cardenas. A change of troops had been unexpectedly made at Puerto Principe. In Havannah all was quiet.

In the Illinois Legislature a resolution had been offered against the aggressive policy of the Emperor of Russia. The resolution concludes:—"Resolved, that the Governor be required to forward to the aforesaid Czar a copy of the above resolution."

SOUTH AMERICA.

The screw steamer *Brasileira* arrived in the Mersey on Saturday, with dates from Buenos Ayres, to the 28th January, nearly a month later than those previously to hand. The social and political aspect of affairs at Buenos Ayres presented little of striking importance. Activity in business, buoyancy of the money market, and gaiety of the upper classes were the chief characteristics of the time, and the *British Packet* could see nothing to endanger the internal peace of the province, or the stability of the Government.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The steamer *Calcutta* arrived at Trieste on the 11th of March, in 117 hours from Alexandria, with advices from Calcutta to the 10th of Feb., Shanghai to the 20th of January, and Bombay to the 14th of February. The condition of Burmah is rapidly improving. Dacoities are declining, and there is a promise of an abundant harvest. The Nizam's country is overrun by bands of predatory cavalry, which are being hunted down by the troops of the contingent. The *Auckland* had returned to Bombay from the Persian Gulf, and left all quiet at Bushire, Teheran, and Bagdad.

From Shanghai the most important news was that the Imperialists were likely to make themselves masters of that city.

THE WAR.

RUSSIA DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday, under the date of St. Petersburg, March 7th, gives copies of five official documents (dated March 5th), declaring various parts of the Russian dominions to be in a state of siege.

The first states that his Majesty thinks it necessary to declare the Government of Ekaterinowla and the arrondissement of Taganrog to be in a state of siege, and places those localities under the orders of the General of Cavalry, M. Khomouloff.

The second ukase declares St. Petersburg to be in a state of siege, and places the Government under the authority of the Grand Duke, heir to the throne, with the prerogatives accorded to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

By the third ukase, the Government of Esthonia and Livonia are placed in a state of siege; Esthonia to be under the orders of General Berg, and Livonia under Count Suwaroff-Kiminsky, Governor of Riga.

The next ukase declares the Government of Archangel to be in a state of siege, under the orders of Vice-Admiral Boël.

By the fifth ukase, the kingdom of Poland, and the Governments of Courland, Kowno, Wilna, Grodno, Volhynia, and Podolia are declared to be in a state of siege, under the authority of Prince Paskewitch, the Commander-in-Chief of the active army.

The ukase states that the Government of Podolia, the part of the Government of Cherson, situated on the right bank of the Bug and Bessarabia, shall be placed under the authority of General Prince Gortschakoff.

The ukase then provides that the kingdom of Poland and the Governments of Courland, Kowno, Volhynia, and Grodno, during the absence of the Field-Marshal, shall be under the authority of General Rüdiger, and that General Osten-Sacken shall retain in Bessarabia and in the Government of Cherson, the powers granted to the commanders of detached corps by the ukase of November 19, 1853.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

A gentleman who left St. Petersburg on the 27th ult., states that along the road from Narva to Riga, and from Riga to Mittau in Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland, he observed a considerable movement of troops. At St. Petersburg the departure of the Imperial Guard was spoken of, but without any precise date being fixed. An extraordinary activity pervaded all the navy offices, those of the War Department, the Foreign Affairs, as also as the private Chancellerie of the Emperor. A service of special *estafettes* was organised for the province of Baltic Russia, with which an uninterrupted exchange of couriers is kept up. The garrisons of Helsingfors, Sveaborg, Frederikshamn, Rotschensalm, had been greatly augmented. That of Sveaborg, which the Russians are wont to call the Gibraltar of the Baltic, has been reinforced to the amount of 10,000 men. A few days before he left St. Petersburg, an aide-de-camp of the Emperor, a general officer, had been despatched with orders to inspect all the coasts on this side of the Gulf of Finland. His orders were to proceed to Revel, and provide the promptest and the surest means of placing the fleet in safety from a *coup de main* of the Anglo-French squadron. Other general officers of the engineers and artillery have also received orders to urge on the completion of the works in the military posts and the fortresses of the coast. These are not the only measures of defence that the Russian Government adopts. He describes it as doing everything to excite the national pride and the fanaticism of the nation. All their efforts tend to give to the impending struggle a character of religious ardour, which is not that of 1812. Thus the Greek Cross appears everywhere as the sanctifying symbol of the present war, and on every side may be heard the words repeated of "Orthodox faith," "Holy confidence," "Holy Russia," &c. Texts from the Holy Scripture have come to be mingled with the jargon of the fashionable saloons. The Emperor himself adopts them in conversation of the most ordinary kind, and in all his public addresses; and he appears struck with the monomania of preaching and haranguing to all about him in a manner that is truly ridiculous. Very recently, and in presence of the whole Court, he delivered a sort of sermon, which terminated nearly with the following words:—"Russia, whose destinies God has especially entrusted to me, is menaced. But woe, woe, to those who menace us! We shall know how to defend the honour of the Russian name, and the inviolability of our frontier. Following in the path of my predecessors—faithful, like them, to the Orthodox Faith—after having invoked, like them, the aid of the Almighty God—we shall await our enemies with a firm foot, from what side soever they come, persuaded that our ancient device, 'The Faith, the Czar, and the Country,' will open to us, as it has ever done, the path of victory."

Nicholas is making important dispositions at Cronstadt, on various points of the Gulf of Finland, and the Gulf of Bothnia. He has increased the armament of the forts of Cronstadt, and constructed several batteries on the island at the water level. It had also been decided to increase the garrison by a supplementary force of 12,000 men drafted from the Imperial Guards. Three ships (partly propelled by steam) of 80 guns each—the *Vyborg*, the *Constantine*, and the *Orel* (Eagle), have been put into commission. They are intended to join the first division of the Baltic fleet, which is to be raised to twenty-seven or twenty-eight vessels. But, among these men-of-war, several belonging to the divisions of Revel and Helsingfors are in a sorry state; nor can they be repaired, since at neither of these harbours are there the requisite materials. The Russian Admiralty has given orders to build at Vyborg, Abo, and Sveaborg, 200 gun-boats, on the model of those which are in the Cronstadt channel.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 2nd, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—People only occupy themselves here with the warlike preparations for all eventualities by land or sea. Twenty thousand pounds of gunpowder for the navy have been sent from Cronstadt and St. Petersburg to Petrozavodsk, and cannon and shells have been sent to Cronstadt and Archangel. About 40,000 lbs. of gunpowder are to leave for the latter town. The war forts are being fortified, and the coast batteries strengthened. The Guards and Prince Paskewitch are to leave us shortly. The Prince will first of all go to Warsaw. Patriotic donations are continuing to be made.

On the 28th ult. the Czar visited the fortifications of Cronstadt, accompanied by his son, the Czarowitch and hereditary Grand Duke Alexander.

GREAT ALARM IN THE BALTIC.

According to advices from the Russian Baltic provinces, the utmost perturbation and alarm exists among the inhabitants of the sea-border towns, from the neighbourhood of Cronstadt to the frontier near Memel. At St. Petersburg, many families are preparing to depart for the interior; and it is asserted on good authority, that orders have been issued by the Emperor to the effect that all women and children should quit Revel, and all other open, or even closed towns, subject to the assaults of the terrible squadrons which are about to sweep the Baltic. The name of Napier, whom some compare to the redoubted Suwaroff, strikes terror into all minds; and the more so since no one can foretell where the gallant Admiral may establish his first school for the "culture of laurels." The Swedes are actively engaged in repairing and strengthening their maritime fortifications, and in placing their coast defences in a good state, especially upon the island of Gothland, to which place seven battalions have been sent to hold garrison.

THE CZAR'S REPLY TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 2nd inst. contains the answer of the Russian Cabinet to Lord John Russell's speech on the 17th of February. The article begins in the following words:—

It is not here the place to repeat brutal outrages of which every faithful servant of the Emperor will preserve the recollection, but which do not reach the august person to whom they are addressed. We shall confine ourselves to remarking that the Parliamentary annals might be searched in vain for an example of such intemperate language from the mouth of a Cabinet Minister in reference to a Sovereign against whom the country of that Minister had not yet declared war. What are of importance in this speech are not the invectives of the Minister, but the nature of the determinations of the Government which the speech reveals. It must be very evident henceforward that the peace of the world does not depend upon chance only, but that war forms a decided element of the plans of the English Ministry. From this cause has necessarily arisen that fatal distrust which in the Eastern Question was the origin of all the previous difficulties, and which will lead at last to the most deplorable results.

The article then goes on to affirm that, whatever might be the grounds of mistrust entertained by other Powers, the English Ministry had no reason to doubt the views of Russia, inasmuch as at an early period preceding Prince Menschikoff's mission, the Emperor Nicholas had "spontaneously communicated with the Queen of England and her Ministers, for the purpose of establishing an intimate agreement with them, even in the event of the most formidable contingency which could befall the Ottoman Empire." It is further stated that, in the course of Lord John Russell's brief administration of the Foreign-office—that is,

in January, 1853—Sir Hamilton Seymour was requested by the Emperor, and empowered by his own Government, to enter into a detailed private conversation with the Emperor himself on this subject; and a correspondence ensued, not of an official character, and the secrecy of which does not concern the Emperor alone; but which disclosed in the fullest confidence the views of the Court of St. Petersburg with reference to the approaching dissolution of the Ottoman Empire.

Assuming these facts to be correct, the *Times* makes the following significant comment on them:—

We have not now to learn for the first time that before the Emperor Nicholas engaged in these extraordinary transactions he had attempted, at various times and in different forms, to lure almost every court in Europe to share in the plunder of Turkey. As long ago as his own visit to this country he held the same language; and it may have been repeated in greater detail in the course of last winter. But what answer did he get to these overtures? What answer did he get when he sounded Lord John Russell, of all men in the world, on the subject of an eventual partition of Turkey? We confidently reply that he was met by an indignant refusal on the part of the British Government. Lord John Russell's answer to the Russian overture will do him no dishonour; and, although in time of peace it might have been inconvenient to lay bare the pretensions Russia has sometimes indicated, our present relations are not likely to suffer from an "indiscretion" she herself has provoked; and we trust the whole correspondence will be immediately produced.

In reply to Mr. Disraeli, on Monday evening, Lord John Russell has declared his willingness to produce the correspondence referred to.

RUSSIAN CIRCULAR NOTE.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 3rd inst. publishes in a supplement extraordinary a circular addressed by the Russian Cabinet to all the Ambassadors and diplomatic agents of the Emperor of Russia, giving an account of the negotiations on the Eastern question, and justifying, according to the opinion of the Russian Cabinet, all its proceedings. The circular fills not less than seventeen columns of the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, and is ten times as long as that prepared by M. Drouyn de Lhuys for the French Government with a similar object. The greater part of the Russian circular, however, consists of a history of the Eastern affair, interpersed with arguments, which have all been brought forward in the notes of Count Nesselrode and the letter of the Emperor of Russia, published in the French and English journals. Throughout this historical review the desire for peace and the moderation of the Emperor of Russia are much spoken of, and he is represented as having been constantly thwarted by doubts, suspicion, and distrust, which he had done nothing to deserve. An attempt is made to make the world believe that the Eastern question has been brought to the present crisis, not by any refusal on the part of the Czar to make all the concessions which were compatible with his honour and dignity, but by the want of confidence in his declarations evinced by the French and English Governments.

Great complaints are made that Turkey was not made to accept the Vienna Note, and still greater that Count Nesselrode's "examination" of that Note, which fixed upon it the meaning ascribed to it in Turkey, should have been given to publicity, through "a culpable breach of confidence, the source of which is unknown to us." The Emperor endeavours to justify the shameful outrage at Sinope, which he asserts was "only a legitimate act of defence." The Circular concludes by affirming that a policy of intimidation has been carried out by France and England, while the conduct of Russia is described as a succession of sacrifices.

THE NEW OVERTURE BY THE CZAR.

The object of the diplomatic mission of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen is said to have been the presentation to the Western Powers of new proposals towards peace. The Emperor of Russia, having learned that England and France were taking active steps to induce the Porte to place the Christian subjects of the Sultan on an equality with the Mussulmans, declared that a concession of so much importance, if obtained, would render the protectorate claimed by Russia over the Christians without any object; and that being the case, he would be disposed to treat, in common with the great Powers, for the regulation of the general position and rights of the Christian population in the Ottoman Empire. If the negotiation were accepted on this basis, Russia would evacuate the Principalities, on condition that England and France would at the same time withdraw their fleets from the Black Sea. Prussia undertook to make this communication to the Cabinets of London and Paris, with the understanding that, if the last offer on the part of Russia should be rejected, the Prussian Government was determined not to take any part in the war against Russia, and to preserve the neutrality which it had already announced, and which it was determined not to depart from, excepting in the case of the interests of Germany being in danger. So far as can be ascertained, the mission has been a failure.

THE PRUSSIAN NEUTRALITY.

An address signed by several members of the Prussian Chambers has been presented to the Government, calling upon Baron Manteuffel to give some explanation as to the position of Prussia in the impending war, to state whether its intimate relations with the Cabinets of Vienna, London, and Paris are maintained, and to establish by a frank declaration that confidence which can alone oppose "the illegitimate voices" that seek to present themselves as organs of the country. To this requisition Baron Manteuffel replied, on Monday last, that the Government would shortly make some communication to the Chamber in explanation of its policy, and that the fleets about to enter the Baltic Sea are those of the Powers with which Prussia is on good terms and at peace. However incomplete this intimation of the Prussian Cabinet may be, the King of Prussia has already given another indisputable proof that he admits the necessity of offering some explanation of the recent change in his policy; for he has despatched Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen to Paris on a confidential mission for that purpose; he has sent General Groeben to England on the same errand; and he has caused the official journal of Berlin, entitled the *Prussian Correspondence*, to attack those organs of the press which urge an alliance with the Western Powers, and vindicate the independence of the Ministerial policy, which is said to have "already silenced the voices which clamoured for an alliance with Russia."

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

It appears that the Russians have abandoned their intention of passing the Danube between Kalafat and the Serbian frontier. The whole of the accounts represent them now as likely to attempt the passage between Galatz and Braila. The *Wanderer*, of Vienna, says, however, that they will not cross the Danube until about the month of April; for, although they are continually receiving reinforcements, they have only 140,000 men ready for action—that is to say, 50,000 in Lesser Wallachia, from 65,000 to 70,000 in Upper Wallachia between Aluta and Ibrail, and 24,000 between Ibrail and the mouth of the Pruth. The *Soldaten Freund* says that Prince Paskewitch will, in his capacity of Generalissimo of the active Russian army, inspect the troops on the Danube and in the south of Russia in Europe, about the end of March.

THE RUSSO-GREEK INSURRECTION.

The intelligence from Greece and Albania is so contradictory that it is difficult to avoid falling into error; but the following information appears to be the sum of what has happened lately. The inhabitants of the villages in Thessaly, which lie close to the Greek frontier, have joined the insurrectionary party, but the towns are quiet. The excitement in Athens and in the Greek provinces has subsided, since it has become evident that, if necessary, the great Powers will interfere; and in Epirus the insurrection has no chance of success. On the 27th of February, the garrison of Arta made a sally, and inflicted a serious loss on the besiegers. The Greek troops which have joined the insurgents may amount to 500. Emissaries are extremely active in the Morea, but have hitherto met with little success. The English and French vessels now at Prevesa took provisions for the garrison of that city, which is in no danger. The citadel at Arta was in the hands of the Turks on the 3rd, and is likely to remain so. Janina is well provided with all the necessities for a vigorous defence.

The latest news from Constantinople is, by telegraph, to the 5th inst. Disturbances were said to have broken out at Samos, attended with a great massacre. The French steam-ship *Mercur* had been despatched to the scene of confusion and bloodshed, for the purpose of protecting the European inhabitants; and a Turkish steamer, with troops on board, was to follow. At Jerusalem there had been quarrels between the Greek and Latin inhabitants. The Latin Patriarch, Valerga, was expelled by the Greeks, and the French Consul, not having been seconded by the authorities, felt it his duty to accompany him to Jaffa.

Nothing of importance had occurred in the Black Sea.

The *Himalaya*, with the 93rd Highlanders and two companies of Rifles; the *Emu*, with the 33rd Infantry; the *Vulcan*, with 2nd battalion of Rifle Brigade; and the *Monilla*, with Grenadier Guards, have arrived at Malta.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

KALAFAT, Feb. 16, 1854.

SINCE the day when the Russians committed the apparently wanton devastation of burning all the hay and maize-ricks within a circuit of eight miles, the equanimity of the people of Widdin has been disturbed by the intelligence that a vast number of caiques, or boats, had been brought together at a village on the banks of the Danube, above Citate, for the purpose of passing a Russian force into Serbia. The Turks have taken the precaution of despatching Selim Pacha, with three battalions of infantry, three squadrons of cavalry, and a battery of six field guns, to prevent any attempt on the part of the enemy to pass the Danube; but these precautionary measures appear to many to be a waste of resources. Had the Russians any serious intention of passing into Serbia, there is every reason to believe that they would have concentrated a force at a place where there was no danger of encountering an enemy. It would be folly in the Russians to land a force in Bulgaria, and on this side of the frontier river Timok, at the risk of opposition, when they might make the same movement higher up the river, without let or hindrance, and land their forces at once in Serbia. But the Russians have much to do at the present moment besides invading Serbia. They have taken up such a position in front of Kalafat as to render all communication between the Turks and the interior impossible; and there they will remain, no doubt, until reinforcements arrive, which may enable them to attack the intrenchments here. The supposition founded on their recent advance, and their burning up of every species of forage, has turned out to be unfounded. They have not retired as it was supposed they would. They still occupy the villages on all sides of Kalafat, and it is ascertained from a spy, who was captured a few days since within the lines, that they still hold Poyana with two regiments of infantry, a regiment of hussars, a battery of six guns, and a battery of horse artillery, consisting of eight guns. They are, moreover, intrenched in front of Poyana, and do not live in the houses, but camp in the open ground.

The corps of Osten Sacken, which, as is now ascertained, only reached Bucharest on the 11th ult., must, by its arrival, enable the Russian General, Gortschakoff, to bring together a considerable force in Lesser Wallachia; and, unless a serious diversion is made by Omer Pacha, it is probable that an imposing force will be assembled to the attack of these lines. The idea of invading Serbia can only, therefore, be a bugbear of the timid. Nor do I believe, indeed, that it is the policy of Russia at the present moment to take a step so serious. The Servians are divided into partisans of Turkey and partisans of Russia. The latter, perhaps, are the most numerous, and to be found amongst the lower class of the people. The Government and the educated are, in a great measure, friendly to Turkey. The appearance of a Russian force invading Serbia would be the signal for a civil war, from which more than one result might be expected. The corps d'armée in reserve at Sofia would immediately march into the Principality and rally round it the partisans of Turkey. Austria could not afford to allow the quarrel to be settled without its interference, and she also would march in with her armies and her budget of pretensions. There is no knowing, then, what might result from such a move, if once it began. The Hungarians might seize an opportunity to revolt, the Transylvanians to rise, and such a storm might then ensue, as I can scarcely conceive it politic on the part of Russia to have raised. If Russia were to be victorious in her struggle against Turkey, she would hardly think of appropriating Serbia. That province might, perhaps, become the reward of Austrian assistance; but, in that case, why should Russia undertake what Austria may do herself. Russian intrigue has been carried on in Serbia for the purpose of keeping up amongst the Slavonian populations the great prestige of Panrussism; but no immediate or present advantage can be expected to accrue from it, on the part of Russia, in the way of territorial aggrandizement.

The principle of Panrussism, which Russia calls by the misnomer of Pan Slavism, is one which has been pursued with increasing tenacity, by the policy of the Czars; it is a policy as hostile to Austria as it is to Turkey; but its effects can only be felt by the former, after the latter has been humbled. Russia has no interest in spending her energies now, on what must presently benefit Austria, rather than herself. Let Russia be victorious, and Turkey lowered in the scale of nations, and Serbia cannot for the moment become aught else than Austrian; but Russia, bordering on Serbia, will find a pretext to absorb, not merely Serbia, but even the Banat, the Noivadina, perhaps Bohemia. These are distant visions which might be realised by Russian victories, but the triumph need not be in Serbia; and the end will be attained as well at Kalafat or Schumla, at Bucharest or Adrianople, as at Belgrade or Semendria. It is a great misfortune for the Czar that such a nation as the Rouman should interpose between his dominions and the Slavonian populations bordering on Germany. The mode in which Russia works upon the hopes and fears of the Slavonic populations can scarcely be expected to have much influence upon Wallachia and Moldavia; and, in order to attach the latter, other means must be employed. The Russians have, therefore, been generous in promises of late, and have fed the imagination of the Roumans with visions of thorough independence, a constitutional Monarchy, and what not. But are the Roumans likely to be gulled by such pretences? It is very true that they are by no means a wise or a far-sighted population. Long enslaved and kept within the bonds of serfdom, they might with ease be led into a belief that all these promises are fair, and likely of fulfilment; but they have had some slight experience of the worth of Russian promises; and they cannot but remember that the men who made them were those who, in 1848, marched in to deprive them of their new-born liberty. By the movement which then took place, the peasants entered into a new existence. No longer tied to the glebe by the tenure of their holding, no longer forced to pay in labour for the right to cultivate their own fields, they saw with pleasure, and accepted with eagerness, the measures which made them independent, which enabled them to have a will of locomotion, and to possess the ground which they had tiller from childhood. The revolution did not make them freeholders—it altered their connection with the landlord, and they were no longer serfs. This arrangement, after all, was one as beneficial to the landed proprietors as it was enticing to the peasant; for the latter, in consideration of the new advantages held out to him, was willing to pay the former an amount of rent much greater than he did before.

But the Boyards could not look upon this emancipation of their serfs without jealousy. Russia entered the Principalities, and, with the assistance of the Boyards, smothered the privileges of the Roumans at their birth. Is it possible that a people so treated can forget such a deprivation? Is it probable that the Roumans should cease to think of '48? There are facts to prove that they preserve the memory of their transient benefits, and are still anxious to attain them. A gentleman whose movements in their favour had caused him to be exiled at the entrance of the Russians, paid a visit lately to a village near this place. He called the people round him—reminded them of the time when a peaceful revolution had produced those beneficial changes which they must now regret; and asked them had they quite forgotten the principles for which he and they had fought and suffered. They answered not by words, but they led their friend and leader to the church, and there behind the screen they showed him the tri-color flag—the symbol of their freedom which had lain concealed until that moment. They expressed their readiness

at once to unfurl the standard, and prove their attachment to the principles of 1848. On the following day the Russians entered the village, and beat to death the priest who had permitted a revolutionary flag to be preserved so long within the sacred precincts of a church. With such sentiments alive amongst the Roumans, Russian rule can never keep a hold in the Danubian Principalities. The great idea of Pan Slavism has no charm for them. On the contrary, they oppose it; and, should the Russians even succeed in wresting these vast territories from the Turks, the moment of emancipation from the Porte must be the signal for a movement in favour of national independence. But Russia thinks this, doubtless, no obstacle to her onward progress. She conquered the Crimea and reduced the Tartars; by the exercise of her rule she has reduced the latter to the feeble number of 30,000 families, and surrounded them by a mixed population of Greeks and Russians. She may hope to efface the Roumans as she effaced the Tartars; but the eyes of the world are too much directed towards the northern Colossus to permit of a nationality being crushed; and thus the Roumans must continue to remain a bar between Russia and the fulfilment of her Pan Slavistic views.

Four days have now elapsed since the rumour of an advance of Russians into Serbia was spread, and as yet no sign of anything is visible. Yesterday, however, one of those harassing movements to which the enemy have accustomed the Turks took place in the direction of Chupurchin—a village occupied by three battalions of infantry, three squadrons of horse, and two guns. The Russians, in number two battalions, with two regiments of horse and six guns, endeavoured to cut off this Turkish force. Under cover of a fog created by the intense cold they succeeded in passing between the videttes, but they were luckily met by a patrol who gave the alarm. The Turks retired in good order, and suffered no damage from a continued fire from the Russian guns, which remained most of the time too distant to be within good range.

The only item of intelligence to be added to these, is that of an encounter which took place on the 3rd instant, at Rustchuk. Opposite the lower extremity of that fortress is an island, on which a battery is placed. Opposite the island, on the Wallachian side, is the village of Slabodzie. On the 3rd, a battalion of Turkish infantry, about 600 men and 300 irregulars, with two guns, crossed to the Wallachian side, drove in the Russian picquets, and burnt some houses. They were protected in this operation by the guns of the battery on the island, as well as by the heavy ordnance from Rustchuk. The Turks advanced, however, beyond the cover of these defences, and were then attacked by the enemy. The Russians, it is said, came out with a force of three battalions—say 2500 men—a regiment of cavalry, and six guns, but probably much less, and attacked the advancing Turks, who gradually retired. A company of Turks from Rustchuk crossed over to the island in the meanwhile, with one gun; and from this and the batteries on the island, and the heavy guns of the fortress, the Russians suffered considerable loss: the Turks state it to have been 800 killed, and a comparative amount wounded. This must be taken with considerable reservation. The Turk themselves lost thirty-five killed and 102 wounded. Both retired without coming to close contest.

We hear from Constantinople that General Guyon, who had been sent to Asia to re-organise the Turkish army, has been entrusted with the command of a division at Batoum. Colonel Beschadowski, a Pole, whose name has been coupled with honourable services in Poland, in Africa, and in Hungary, is raised to the dignity of Pacha, together with Colonel Breniski, also a Pole. They have taken their departure for Anatolia.

It is stated that Russia has asked again at Constantinople for a conference with Turkey alone; and that this has been refused. I am happy to say that, in lieu of the old system, which consisted in giving 100 plasters for the ears of an enemy, the Turkish Government now offer the same sum for every prisoner brought in alive. There is thus a chance of prisoners being saved from the excesses of irregulars.

The Duke of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha appears to have been very suddenly recalled to Germany. He left Brussels on the evening of his arrival, going off in the midst of arranging his opera of "Santa-Chiara," and thereby disappointing the theatre of the expected honour of a Royal visit.

The *Vienna Lloyd* has been suspended for eight days by order of Government. The reason assigned for this proceeding, in the said order is, "that the leading article of Mr. E. Warrens, in the said journal of Sunday last, discussed the recent letter of the Emperor of Russia to the Emperor of the French in a sarcastic and scornful manner."

We are enabled to state that the only Cavalry regiments at present under orders for the East are—the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, the 8th and 11th Hussars, and the 17th Lancers. It is reported that Major General the Earl of Lucan will be appointed to the command. Colonel the Honourable Yorke Scarlett is named as Brigadier-General to the heavy brigade, and Colonel the Earl of Cardigan to the light brigade. The 8th Hussars and 17th Lancers have drafted their old and untrained horses, and the vacancies have been supplied from other corps. The establishment intended for each regiment will be 250, making a total altogether of 1250 horses.

Captain Nolan, 15th Hussars, was summoned to town by telegraph last week, and immediately despatched to Constantinople on "particular service."

"In presence of approaching events, the French *artistes* residing at St. Petersburg were in a state of some uneasiness, and it would appear that the Russians began to receive them rather coolly, not to say more. In order to tranquillise the *artistes*, Count Adelberg, Minister of the Household of the Emperor, called them together, and declared to them, in the name of the Czar, that they had nothing to fear. He said to them, at the same time observing that he repeated the very words of the Emperor, 'Whatever may happen, the French comedians are under my immediate protection, and the strictest orders will be given to protect not only their persons, but their talent.'

A few days since, some young men, drawn for the conscription at Villefranche (Rhône), manifested their patriotism by having inscribed on a flag, "Vengeurs de Sinope," with which, with a band of music at their head, they marched through the streets of the town amidst shouts of "Vive l'Empereur," and proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville, where a banquet had been prepared for them, and the day was finished by a ball.

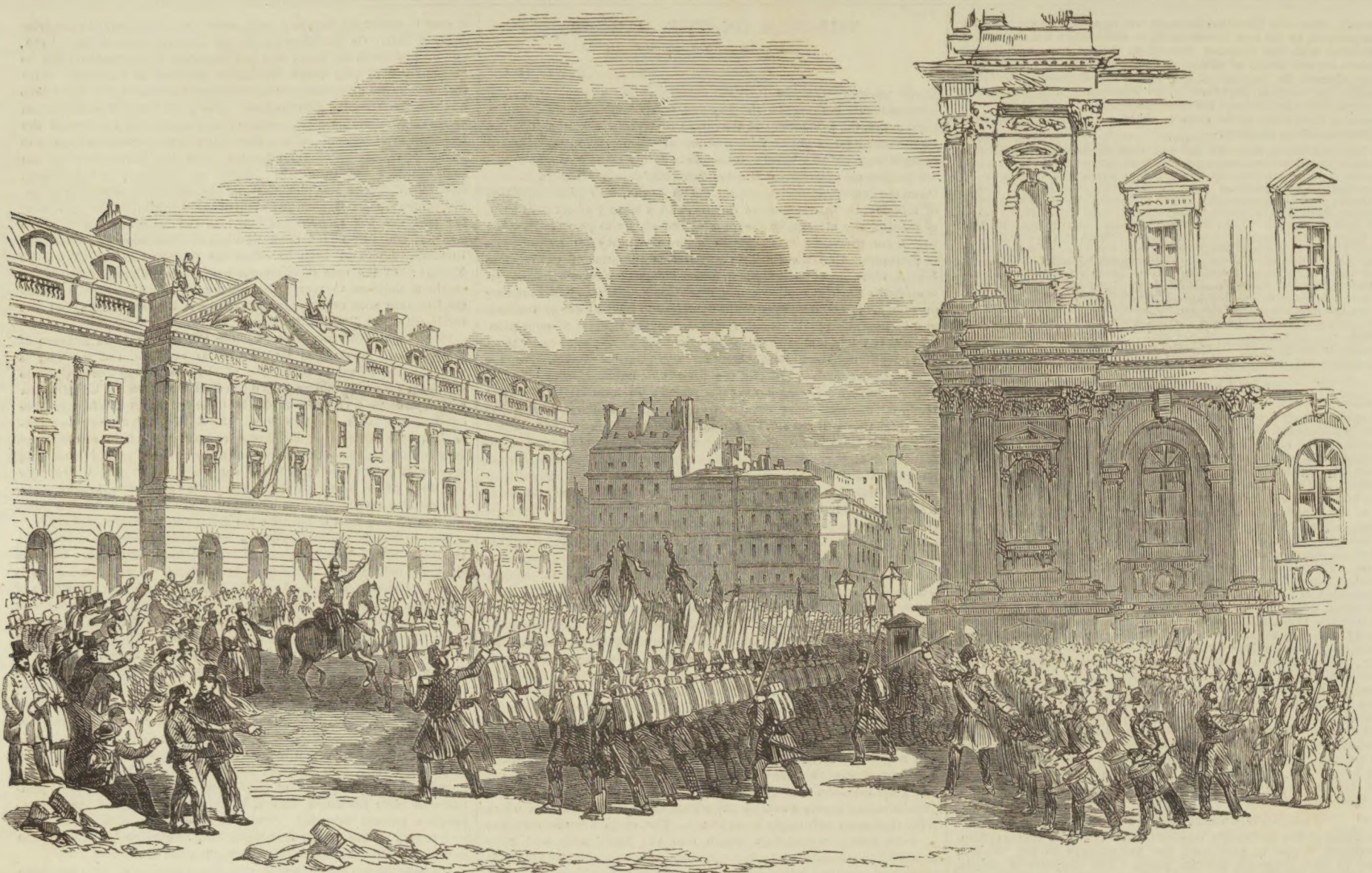
A performance which took place at the theatre at Jersey a few nights ago, was attended by the officers of the French steamers the *Dain* and the *Ariel*, which are cruising between the French and English coasts to protect the fishery, and by a number of other French officers; also by the English officers of the garrison—whilst the pit was filled with non-commissioned English and French officers. The union of the two different uniforms produced a remarkable effect; and the greatest cordiality was manifested both by English and French. "God save the Queen" and "Partant pour la Syrie" (composed by Queen Hortense) were received with enthusiastic acclamations.

THE ELEPHANTS IN PARIS.—On Monday Mr. W. Cooke (Jesse of Astley's), arrived in Paris, and had the honour of receiving the command of the Emperor, who, with a numerous suite, visited the performances of the "Wise Elephants." At the conclusion the Emperor sent for Mr. Cooke, and expressed himself much pleased with the elephants' docility. A second performance will take place next week under the patronage of the Empress.

DEPARTURE OF THE PARIS GARRISON FOR THE EAST.

ON Sunday the 5th inst., that portion of the Paris garrison which was under orders for the East was reviewed by the Emperor, in the court of the Tuilleries. The Empress, attended by the ladies of her Court, was seated on the balcony of the palace, which was covered with crimson velvet. On the following day the troops took their departure for Toulon, but not amidst such a display of popular enthusiasm as was exhibited in London on the departure of the Guards. So quiet was the leaving-taking of the French troops (of which our Artist has given a Sketch), that none of the Paris Correspondents of the London papers mention the circumstance at all. Among the crowd attracted by the movement of the Paris garrison were a number of the conscripts of the class of 1854, who had just been drawn. They hailed the soldiers as they passed, shouting "We shall soon rejoin you."

The greatest enthusiasm is manifested by the French army who are eager to measure their strength with the Cossacks. Upwards of 400 corporals



DEPARTURE OF THE REGIMENT OF THE GARRISON OF PARIS FOR THE EASTERN EXPEDITION.

and sergeants have thrown up their ranks, and have entered other regiments as privates. All the non-commissioned officers of the 70th Regiment of the Line have entered as privates in the 74th Regiment now at Toulon.

The *Moniteur* of Monday contains an Imperial decree, ordering chaplains to be named to the various bodies of troops now proceeding to the East. They are to be named by the Minister of War, according to the wants of the service. A superior chaplain, charged with the task of centralising the whole religious service of the French army of the East, and an assistant chaplain, are to be appointed to the head-quarters of the army. A chaplain is to be attached to each division, and another to each large moveable hospital. The superior chaplain is to receive the pay and allowance of a chef-de-bataillon in the infantry, and the other chaplains those of a captain of infantry of the second class. Each chaplain besides, during the expedition, is to be allowed a horse for his service.

Generals Canrobert and Bosquet left Paris on Monday morning for Toulon, preparatory to their embarkation for the East.

Marshal Saint Arnaud leaves Paris on the 24th inst. General Canrobert takes with him the commission of Commander-in-Chief in the event of anything occurring to the Marshal, whose health is still delicate. Prince Napoleon will embark on the 8th of April at Marseilles or Toulon. An aide-de-camp of General Prim left Paris on Monday night for Marseilles, en route for Turkey. The General himself will soon follow.

THE BANQUET TO SIR CHARLES NAPIER, AT THE REFORM CLUB.

In propitious association with the events of the great war upon which we are about to enter must be regarded the splendid entertainment

given at the Reform Club, on the 7th inst., to the Commander of the Baltic Fleet. Our series of Illustrations would, therefore, be incomplete without a commemorative Picture of this Festival, alike characterised by an enthusiasm truly English, and well bespeaking the national feeling upon this momentous occasion.

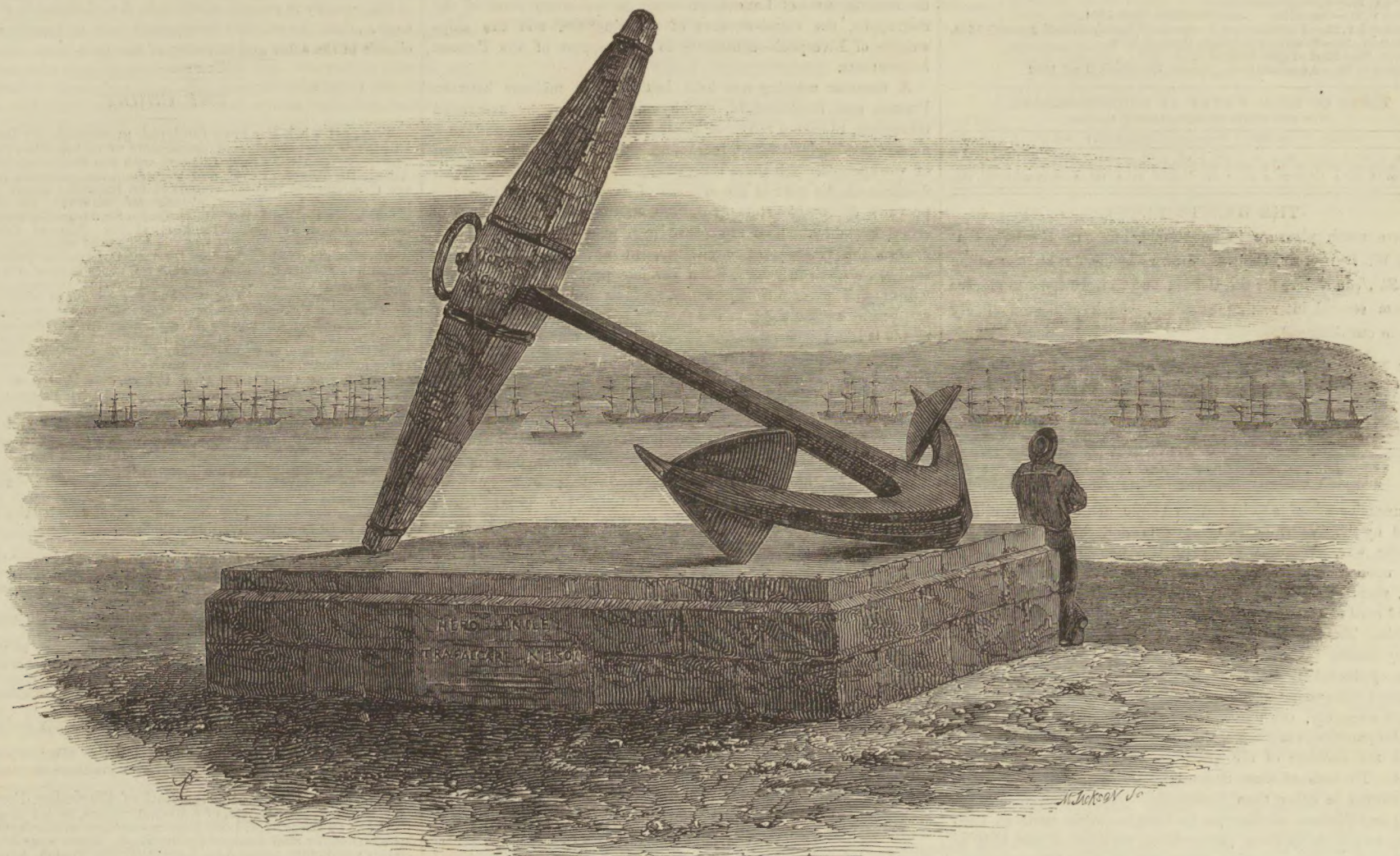
The descriptive details of the Entertainment were fully reported in our Journal of last week. We now engrave a Sketch from the principal table.

Sir Charles Napier, upon the right of the Chairman (Viscount Palmerston), is addressing the company, in return for his health. Next Sir Charles Napier are seated Sir James Graham and Admiral Berkeley and on the left of the Chairman are the Turkish Minister and Nalik Pacha.

In the rear are the only decorations of the dining-room, for the Festival, namely, the French, English, and Turkish ensigns—which were arranged alternately around the apartment.



THE BANQUET TO VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, AT THE REFORM CLUB, FALL-MALL.



"THE VICTORY'S" ANCHOR, ON SOUTHSEA BEACH.

THE "VICTORY'S" ANCHOR, ON SOUTHSEA BEACH.

THIS very interesting memorial attracted much attention during last week, when so many thousands assembled at Portsmouth to witness the departure of the Baltic Fleet.

The *Victory's* Anchor is placed upon a pedestal upon the beach at Southsea, as related in the following inscription:—

Close to this spot embarked the
HERO OF THE NILE,

Alas or the last time, to take command of the British Fleet,
That fought and conquered

At TRAFALGAR, where our NELSON fell.

This tribute of respect is placed in humble admiration of
the departed Hero

by
LORD FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE,
Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth.

1852.

WRECK OF A WAR-STEAMER.

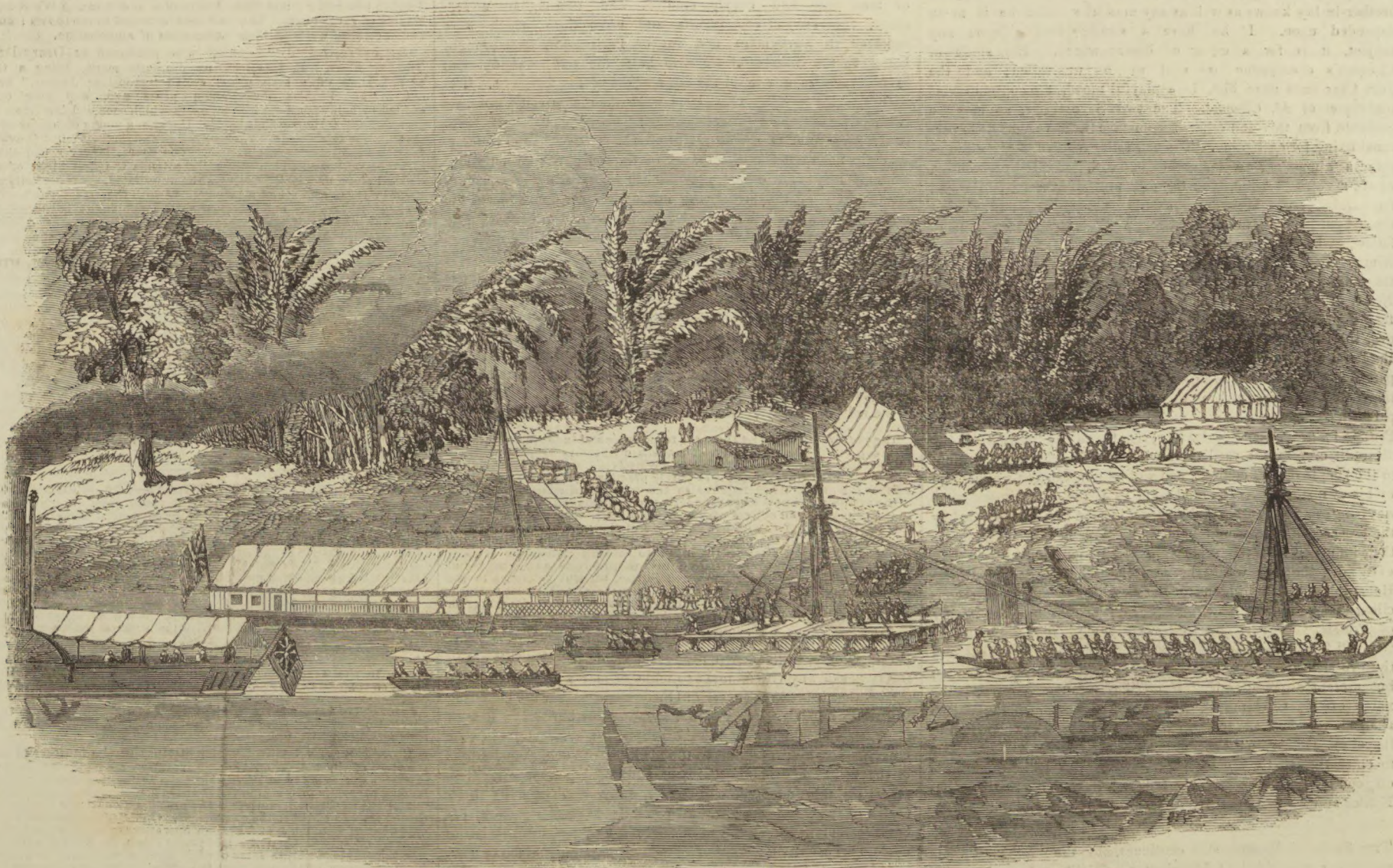
WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following details of the wreck of the H.E.I.C. war-steamer *Medusa*, Lieut. H. A. Fraser, I.N., commanding; with the accompanying Sketch of the scene, made by Lieut. B. Ford, Adjutant of the Madras Sappers.

This remarkably fine little steamer was politically employed under Lieut. Fraser, I.N., in communication with the principal Commissioner in Pegu (Captain Phayre), for the protection of British interests on the frontier, and in the execution of which duty took place the unfortunate occurrence depicted in the Sketch.

The vessel was proceeding from Prome towards Kamma, which is situated fifteen miles north of Prome, and on the right bank of the river Irrawaddy. The steamer had accomplished about half the distance, when she struck on a sunken rock, where to all appearance the proper channel existed. The hull is an iron one, and the injury received was very considerable, as she immediately commenced to fill, the compartments bursting as the water rushed in the fore part of the vessel; and although every exertion was made by the officers and men to get sails over the bows, she settled down fast; and they had barely

time to place her near the bank of the river, when the vessel sunk head-foremost. The crew and officers jumped overboard to save themselves, which they happily did, with the exception of one man, the Captain's cook, who got entangled in the ship's awnings.

Next day Lieut. Fraser proceeded to Prome, leaving Lieut. T. W. Aylesbury, I.N., with one of his gun-boats for the protection of the wreck; and for the purpose of saving any thing that might float to the surface of the water. On Lieut. Fraser's arrival at Prome, Brigadier-General Sir John Cheape most kindly and readily placed all available aid from the several departments there stationed at that officer's disposal; and the next day he proceeded with the flat, *Luckior*, Captain Sevenoaks commanding, in tow of the H.C. steamer *Lord William Bentinck*, to the scene of the wreck. Lieutenant Fraser was accompanied by Lieutenant Ford, commanding a detachment of Madras Sappers and Miners, having pontoons and rafts of casks, and other useful apparatus with him. The exertions of these men and their officers deserve great praise. The quick manner in which they formed their rafts; and their diving in four fathoms water, first cutting the awnings of the vessel away, and then slinging the guns, was the admiration of everyone who witnessed the operation; and it was entirely through the great exertions of this fine corps and their gallant officer, Lieutenant Ford, that the whole of the vessel's guns were saved.



WRECK OF THE WAR-STEAMER "MEDUSA," IN THE IRRAWADDY RIVER.—RECOVERY OF THE GUNS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 19.—3rd Sunday in Lent.
 MONDAY, 20.—Spring commences.
 TUESDAY, 21.—Benedict. Duc d'Enghien shot, 1804.
 WEDNESDAY, 22.—First English Protestant Charity School opened, 1638.
 THURSDAY, 23.—Southwark-bridge opened, 1819.
 FRIDAY, 24.—Earl of Chesterfield died, 1773.
 SATURDAY, 25.—Annunciation. Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 25, 1854

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
5	0	5	20	5	35	5	55	6	20	6	45	7	10
10	10	10	25	10	40	10	55	11	10	11	25	11	40
15	30	15	45	16	00	16	15	16	30	16	45	17	00
20	40	20	55	21	10	21	25	21	40	21	55	22	10
25	50	26	05	26	20	26	35	26	50	27	05	27	20
30	50	31	05	31	20	31	35	31	50	32	05	32	20
35	50	36	05	36	20	36	35	36	50	37	05	37	20
40	50	41	05	41	20	41	35	41	50	42	05	42	20
45	50	46	05	46	20	46	35	46	50	47	05	47	20
50	50	51	05	51	20	51	35	51	50	52	05	52	20
55	50	56	05	56	20	56	35	56	50	57	05	57	20
60	50	61	05	61	20	61	35	61	50	62	05	62	20
65	50	66	05	66	20	66	35	66	50	67	05	67	20
70	50	71	05	71	20	71	35	71	50	72	05	72	20
75	50	76	05	76	20	76	35	76	50	77	05	77	20
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85	50	86	05	86	20	86	35	86	50	87	05	87	20
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150	50	151	05	151	20	151	35	151	50	152	05	152	20
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160	50	161	05	161	20	161	35	161	50	162	05	162	20
165	50	166	05	166	20	166	35	166	50	167	05	167	20
170	50	171	05	171	20	171	35	171	50	172	05	172	20
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220	50	221	05	221	20	221	35	221	50	222	05	222	20
225	50	226	05	226	20	226	35	226	50	227	05	227	20
230	50	231	05	231	20	231	35	231	50	232	05	232	20
235	50	236	05	236	20	236	35	236	50	237	05	237	20
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560	50	561	05	561	20	561	35	561	50	562	05	562	20
565	50	566	05	566	20	566	35	566	50	567	05	567	20
570	50	571	05	571	20	571	3						

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE author of "Ion" is no more. The able and kind-hearted Judge—who added grandeur to the law by his skill in literature, and added to the dignity of literature by his sympathy with its necessities and his skill in removing them—died in his robes of justice, on the bench, on Monday last. He could not have died better, had he died with what Milton calls his "singing robes" about him. We had the pleasure and honour of his acquaintance. His range of information was not, it is true, very large; and we suspect that, of late years, his reading was confined to his judicial necessities and to current literature; but he had been, in early life, an assiduous and an attentive reader; and what he had acquired thus early, he retained and employed with skill. His memory was great; and while, at one time, you suspected he was a better poet than lawyer, you were not long in finding out that he was as good a lawyer as poet; that he was subtle and large-minded with his wig on, and often a true poet (even in prose) when without it. Unlike Lord Chief Justice Jefferies, he had no rough side to his tongue; at least, if he had, unlike that monster, he never used it. In society he was esteemed by a very large circle of friends, whom he delighted to see about him. He was, we suspect, the first English judge who courted literary society. Lord Mansfield, who owed his early rise to his friendship with Pope, and who should have had a visible sympathy with authors, appears to have cared little about them: he preferred heads with horse-hair upon them to heads bound with the laurel—assigned alone to conquerors and poets.

As a poet Sir Thomas Talfourd will not hold a high place. His chances to remembrance rest on his play of "Ion," which, as it keeps, so is it also likely to retain, possession of the stage. The character of *Ion* is one which any young and aspiring actor will desire to appear in. The story, too, is good, and the interest well sustained throughout; while, in the level of its poetry, it never rises higher than Smith's "Phædra," Fenton's "Marianne," or Hughes's "Siege of Damascus." But Talfourd has other claims to remembrance than from one clever play. His friendship with Charles Lamb will lend an enduring interest to his name. His "Life of Lamb" is far from a good specimen of biography. His prose style is too ambitious, and he is apt to give an undue consequence to small matters. He does not treat a book like a picture. He is apt to put everything in the foreground. As an orator he was fervid and manly, often indulging in well-sustained outbursts of true eloquence. He was, however, frequently turgid and unaffecting, and, oddly enough, about matters which he understood the best. There are fine passages in his Copyright Speeches; and never, while there is a grain of gratitude among authors, will his name be unremembered among them for the leading part he took in restoring to literary men a portion of those rights of which they were robbed by an Act ostensibly for their benefit.

When Talfourd ascended the bench, he did not, like Blackstone, sing a farewell to the Muse. He courted her less frequently, but his heart was sensibly with her; and when he could escape from his arduous duties as a judge, he would sketch a scene or pen a stanza. His liking, and his unwillingness to acknowledge publicly such a liking, were well known to his friends, who would, however, at times tease him upon the subject; and one (the wittiest man alive), is known to have observed to him, on his repudiating all further intimacy with the Muse—"What! have you no more Ions (ions) in the fire?" The poet-judge was not too well pleased; for he is said to have been engaged, at the time, on another tragedy already in print, and designed by himself for publication a little after Easter. How little we can foresee events immediately near! The play (it is in Mr. Moxon's hands) will, we trust, be made public: it is wrong, with such a man, to suppress what the author himself thought worthy of publicity.

On the very day on which the author of the most successful tragedy of our day was taken so suddenly from among us, a new tragedy in five acts was produced for the first time at the Haymarket Theatre. Oddly enough, the tragedy (if it still lives) ends with a funeral, done in a style worthy of Mr. Banting, of St. James's-street. The circumstance has occasioned some good-natured remarks in theatrical circles, and one critic (celebrated for his want of moroseness) has been heard to compare the anonymous writer of the play with the Honourable James Howard, whose unhappy "United Kingdoms" suggested the "Two Kings of Brentford," and gave birth to the funeral so charmingly ridiculed in "The Rehearsal." Mr. Howard began his play with a funeral—a bold stroke for a poet—but he was unable to "pit, box, and gallery it;" and, as it began with a funeral so it ended with one, for it died the first night. Such a beginning and such a fate were fine subjects for the pen of the Duke of Buckingham, and Mr. Howard and his play are thus humorously introduced:—

Bayes: Gentlemen, because I would not have any two things alike in this play, the last act beginning with a witty scene of mirth, I make this to begin with a funeral.

Smith: And is that all your reason for it, Mr. Bayes?

Bayes: No, sir; I have a precedent for it besides. A person of honour and a scholar, brought in his funeral just so; and he was one, let me tell you, that knew as well what belonged to a funeral as any man in England, I gad.

If it were still the fashion to act "The Rehearsal" (and why it has dropped from the stage it is not easy to discover), the new tragedy at the Haymarket would hardly escape a hit or two; for it was usual with the actor who played Bayes to glance, often sarcastically, at the leading defects of recent pieces.

People who laugh at antiquaries (and there are many that deserve to be laughed at) are expressing a good-natured surprise at an official advertisement issued by the Society of Antiquaries announcing the discontinuance of its annual dinner. Here, it is said, is a society actually in existence to preserve old customs, setting an example of innovation only worthy of a Society of Moderns. "Surely," exclaims a hearty laughter at your Dryasdusts and Oldbucks, "the Society of Antiquaries was established for the maintenance of Guy Faux, and attendance at church on King Charles's martyrdom. Men born to preserve and illustrate customs should support and attend bull and bear-baitings; petition to re-transfer the Zoological Gardens to the Tower of London; and memorialise her Majesty to coin rose-nobles and two-guinea pieces. But here are men who should do these things actually abandoning the old English custom of a dinner on St. George's-day, held by their predecessors since the foundation of the society—now more than a century ago. The next step will be to turn the cocked-hat (the ensign of the society) into a Bread-street four-and-ninepenny silk." We shall see.

The private library of the deservedly well-known Mr. William Pickering, the publisher, passed this week under the hammer of the auctioneer. The scattering of a library, the formation of which had been the labour of a life, is always suggestive of serious thoughts. Mr. Pickering not only dealt in books, but he bought books for himself. He had his favourite authors, and loved to read them in the editions which they themselves had seen. Thus, he was curious about Milton, and Fuller, and Ken, and old Isaac Walton—and his shelves were rich in choice editions of their writings. Nor was he alone in his liking. There are many who share his taste. Fullers never sold so high before. Indeed, whatever was very good brought war prices. A fair copy of the first edition of "Paradise Lost," with Milton's name in it, in (some say) his own handwriting, sold for £13; but the autograph is at least questionable. The copy of the first edition of Milton's "Minor Poems" (1645), that belonged to Jonathan Richardson, the earliest enthusiast about our great epic poet, brought £6 5s. Some choice small pictures by Stothard (with which the sale concluded) realised good prices, and would have sold for more had they been shown to any advantage. We

have seen since the sale the "Venus Rising from the Sea," which sold for £23. It looked worth more in the room it was sold in; but now, by the cheap aid of a little warm water and a silk handkerchief, it looks a little Raphael. The fortunate purchaser of this very choice Stothard was Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

A new five-act play, entitled "Duchess Eleanor," was produced on Monday. It is the production of Mr. F. H. Chorley. The plot is sufficiently romantic, and, in some respects, even melodramatic; but the action is, nevertheless, languid. The heroine who gives name to the tragic business, has been a great actress, and is the *Duchess of Ferrara*. The Duke (Mr. W. Farren) makes, however, but an indifferent husband; and suspicions are afloat, to which one Count Abelar (Mr. Howe) gives currency, that he had been pre-contracted to one Lady Violet (Mrs. L. S. Buckingham). Meanwhile, troubles begin to accumulate on the *Duchess*, naturally over-careful of appearances, and, indeed, herself of immaculate propriety. She is the daughter of an infamous father, who had hated her while he coiled her talent into the means of supplying his own vices; but whom she believed to be dead. Wrecked he had been, but not lost; and now inconveniently appears as the *Incognito* (Mr. George Vandenhoff) to perplex her with his demands. Moreover, he appears to have been an old acquaintance of the *Duke's*, to whom he had sold another daughter as an intended wife, the very Violet aforesaid, who is, therefore, though unknown to her, *Eleanor's* sister. Fearful mistiness hangs over the action of the play, from the revelation of these and other particulars being withheld, until the deeds are done of which they form the proper motives. Mr. Chorley must be warned against this mode of construction—one more vicious it is impossible to adopt. None, besides, is more perilous. Intelligible motives and expectations are the mainsprings of dramatic success. The result of the circumstances we have detailed is, that the *Duke* is slain by the disreputable father, in the presence of his wife, who thus falls under the suspicion of the people, and is about to clear herself by means of the ordeal, when the murderer is himself brought in, wounded to death. There is also another character, one *Belotto*, a conjuring charlatan (Mr. Rogers), who had given asylum to the miscreant parent, and ultimately becomes his betrayer; but whose position, though somewhat prominent, we could not precisely understand.

The play was in parts much applauded; but the religious ceremonies of sepulture in the last act displeased some fastidious folk, whose sibilant was, however, properly discouraged. Miss Cushman well deserved the plaudits that she received, and at the conclusion of the play was called for. The appointments and scenery were costly and picturesque, and do the utmost credit to the management.

"Willikind and his Dinah" rendered so popular by Mr. Robson's singing of the doleful ballad, has been made into a pleasant burlesque by Mr. Sterling Coyne. Several scraps of the ballad are scattered through the piece, in dialogue and lyric illustration, both of which are ably supported by Mr. Buckstone, Miss Louisa Howard, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam. The performance was eminently successful.

LYCEUM.

Two new pieces have been added to the repertoire of this theatre: one for the introduction of a new actress, whose personal qualifications for the assumption of the brilliant heroines of the drawing-room are indisputable. The piece in which this lady appeared is called "The Charming Widow"—a slight adaptation of M. Alfred de Musset's comedy of "Un Caprice;" and Miss Talbot undertakes the conversion of the careless husband (Mr. C. Mathews), whose *penchant* for purses made by herself is ingeniously corrected. Miss M. Oliver, as the suffering wife, was touching. The second piece is of more elaborate structure, under the title of "Number One round the Corner." It is in two acts, and the production of Mr. William Brough, owing some little to a vaudeville by M. M. Lefranc, Labiche, and Nyon, entitled, "En Manche de Chemises," but for the most part the work of the English adapter. "Number One" is a pawnbroker's office, whither Mr. Flipper (Mr. C. Mathews) takes a coat, not his own, and then applies the money received for it in the purchase of a pair of boots. The owner of the coat, Mr. Nobbler (Mr. Roxby), gets possession both of the boots and the duplicate, and, in turn, selling the boots, raises the means of redeeming his garment, but is short of two pence for interest. Both parties, who are fellow-lodgers, afterwards meet; and an outrageous quarrel ensues for this small balance, neither of the parties having a farthing towards it. As both of them had, however, interchanged certain social charities during the period of their tenancy under the same roof, a reconciliation, and ultimately an explanation takes place. The motive for Flipper's anxiety to appear in a new pair of boots, vanishes, on discovering that Nobbler is the person advertising a place worth five pounds a week for the consideration of twenty pounds, out of which he had hoped to dupe some expectant correspondent. Two characters like these, exactly fit Messrs. Mathews and Roxby, and it is needless to add that the piece was triumphantly successful.

DRURY-LANE.

A piece, called a "new" farce, entitled "My Cook and My House-keeper," was produced here on Thursday week. It is merely another version of the little drama better known as "A Phenomenon in a Smock-frock." Mr. Belton takes the part formerly played by Mr. C. Mathews—in the character, however, of a hod-man instead of a milk-man; and much dialogue has been added to the Housekeeper's rôle, supported by Miss Featherstone, who makes quite a feature of the character, and acts it admirably.

PRINCESS.

A new farce, entitled "Away with Melancholy," was produced at this theatre, on Monday evening, preceded by the play of "Richard III." The house was densely crowded, and the noble acting of Mr. Charles Kean, in the part of Richard (without exception the finest performance on the modern stage), elicited the most enthusiastic applause. At the conclusion Mr. Kean was thrice called for, but did not respond to the call.

The new farce was of the broadest character, and was completely successful. The main humour of the piece consisted in the unaccountable forgetfulness of the air "Away with melancholy," by the hero *Windsor Brown* (a part admirably sustained by Mr. Fisher), who undertook to sing it as a signal at the door of a fair widow, of whom he was enamoured. At the appointed moment he could have sung any tune in the world but that, and in his confusion of mind, he begun to hum the air of "Buffalo Gals." This by an unlucky *contretemps* brings out the wrong lady in the person of *Kitty Cobb* (Miss Daly), a pretty pastry-cook, with whom he had previously had some flirtations, and with whom he by no means desired to renew his acquaintance. A whole scene of comical incidents are the result. The narration might be dry even if we could render it intelligible, but the performance was ludicrous in the extreme, and kept the house in a continual roar. The other characters were sustained by Mr. Meadows, as Mr. Trimmer, a rival claimant for the hand of the fair widow; whose rendering of the part was full of quaint humour and irresistibly comic; and by Miss Murray, who took the part of the heroine, and acquitted herself in a manner that greatly tended to the success of the piece.

SUSSEX HALL.—We were present, on Wednesday, at a reading of "Othello," by Mr. Adolphus Francis, and can speak of it in terms of commendation. The variations of voice distinguishing the characters were managed with apparent facility and certainly with effect. In other respects, the speeches were delivered judiciously, with elocutionary power and skill, and sometimes with considerable passion. There is no much that is expressive in Mr. Francis's countenance, or imposing in his personal appearance, but he has the requisite qualifications of voice and judgment for the task he has undertaken.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—A novel entertainment, under the title of a Musical and Elocutionary Monody on "Life and Song," was repeated on Thursday, by Mr. Wrighton, who, both in its conception and execution, shows much originality and power. Like Rogers's poem on Human Life, it poetically traces the progress of man from the cradle upwards—treating of infancy, childhood, adolescence, matrimony, paternity, and, above all, of the delights of "Home, sweet home." The lyric illustrations of this interesting theme were well rendered; in the elocutionary part Mr. Wrighton was less happy; nevertheless, he won considerable and well merited applause.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—On Wednesday Mr. J. H. Stoeckeler delivered a lecture on the war between Russia and Turkey, in which he proposed to depict its causes, progress, and prospects, and its probable influence on British interests. It is needless to say that the lecture was neatly composed and well delivered. It was, in fact, remarkable for the clearness of its historical details and its logical inferences. The manner of the lecturer was, moreover, as easy as his style was intelligible.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has been pleased to signify her intention to confer the Order of the Garter, vacant by the death of the Marquis of Londonderry, upon the Earl of Ellesmere.

The Spanish Bishops have taken alarm at the turning and speaking tables. The Archbishop of Toledo has published a pastoral letter commanding the clergy and faithful to have nothing to do with them.

A general battle took place at Coimbra, during the Carnival, between the "town and gown" men, in which several were killed, and many wounded.

Sir Charles Hobart, the new Governor of Victoria, is to take his departure from England in the *Queen of the South*, which will carry the Australian mail of the 4th of April.

Rubini, the great tenor, died, a few days since, at Bergamo, in his fifty-ninth year.

The New Brunswick papers announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Gray, the oldest missionary connected with the Church of England in the British colonies.

M. Zalewski, a clerk of the Bank of Poland, and M. Pleffzinski, a Polish actor, have had their property confiscated, in consequence of having gone abroad and joined the Democratic Polish Association.

The members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce met on Tuesday, and passed resolutions against privateering.

The Professorship of Greek, King's College, Aberdeen, has become vacant by the death of Dr. Hugh Macpherson, who occupied it for fifty-seven years. The patronage is vested in the *Senatus Academicus*, but lapses to the Chancellor, Lord Aberdeen, should the *Senatus* fail to elect within thirty days from the date of the vacancy. The emoluments amount to about £500 per annum, with a free residence.

The Hon. R. Somerset, son of Lord Raglan, who holds an appointment at the Court of Hanover, has arrived from the Continent to leave of his noble and gallant father.

The American Clipper-ship *Red Jacket* was sold at Liverpool last week, for the sum of £30,000, the largest amount ever got for a ship in Liverpool.

George Walker, a shipbroker, was committed for trial at Liverpool, on Monday, charged by the Post-office authorities with having fraudulently obtained possession of a letter and money enclosure for the sum of £11 16s. 10d.

The Rev. Hugh Fowler, of Bideford, North Devon, has been elected Head Master of the Gloucester College School, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Evans, deceased.

The Hon. Henry Edward Stanley, son of Lord Stanley of Alderley, has gone to assume his duties as Secretary of Legation at the Court of the King of Greece.

At the French Opera-house, New Orleans, three persons were killed the other day, and upwards of fifty wounded, by the falling of the gallery.

The Bishop of St. David's has given thirty guineas to University College. The Council has also received offers of a rich case of fossils from Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, and of another valuable collection of fossils from Mr. G. B. Greenough.

A woman, who had been an inmate of the Bethnal-green union workhouse for the last twenty years, died a few days ago at the advanced age of 104.

The number of American vessels engaged in the fisheries is 3160; British, 3775; French, 580. The capital invested is—American, 8,880,015 dollars; British, 8,900,175 dollars; French, 1,255,000 dollars. While the value of the annual products is—American, 4,018,030 dollars; British, 8,690,000 dollars; French, 1,840,000 dollars.

The long-pending appeal of the Mayor and Corporation of London versus Combe, Delafield, and Company, after nearly a quarter of a century's litigation, was brought to a close on Tuesday, the Corporation having undertaken to withdraw the appeal and defray the costs.

The Duke of Cambridge has consented to be put in nomination to fill the vacant office of President of Christ's Hospital. The Lord Mayor is also a candidate.

The paper manufacturers of Holland have memorialised the Government against the exportation of rags free of duty, on the ground that such a course would completely ruin their business, by making paper so dear as to forbid competition with other states.

Her Royal Highness the Infanta Isabella Ferdinandina Bourbon of Spain, gave birth, at Brussels, on Tuesday, to a Prince, who has received the names of Charles Frederic Augustus Louis Melchior Wladislas. His godmother is her Royal Highness the Princess Mary Amelia of Saxe, daughter of the late King Maximilian; his godfather, his Royal Highness Duke Charles II. of Bourbon, Infante of Spain, Duke of Lucca and Parma.

Mr. James Heywood, teacher of chemistry at the Wesleyan College, Sheffield, while preparing for a lecture, last week, received such injury from the breaking of a large bottle of sulphuric acid, the fumes of which he inhaled, that he died next morning.

When the proposed copyright treaty between Great Britain and the United States comes on for discussion in the American Senate, Mr. Everett will propose a clause limiting the benefit of the treaty to such British works as shall be reprinted in America by their authors.

The *Univers* publishes a letter from Dr. Cullen, of Dublin, announcing that he has remitted to the editor the sum of 2,000*l.* for the benefit of the Archbishop of Friburg and his clergy.

Whilst Mr. Justice Cresswell was "administering justice" in the Crown Court, at Durham, last week, some audacious scoundrel actually entered his Lordship's retiring-room, immediately behind the bench, and carried off his luncheon!

On the 1st April, and thenceforward, increased facilities will be afforded in procuring money orders and obtaining payment of them, when such payment is to be made through a bank.

The King of Prussia has presented the convent of Einsiedlen with a richly-bound copy of the "Monumenta Zollæranæ," a work well known to the learned world. The founder of the convent, the pious Meinrod, in the ninth century, was an ancestor of the house of Hohen-zollern.

The archiepiscopal see of Pisa having lately become vacant, the Pope and the Grand Duke named to it Cardinal Corsi, a Florentine of noble family. The Cardinal has declared that he will not assume his functions until the Ecclesiastical Courts, abolished by the Leopoldine laws a century ago, are re-established.

The Newfoundland House of Assembly has refused to transact any business whatever, until they are put in possession of the views of the Colonial Secretary on the subject of responsible government, in reply to the memorial recently submitted to him.

In consequence of the indifferent harvests of the last five years, and the slow arrival of foreign corn, great distress prevails in many of the Swiss cantons. At Berne, it has been found necessary to augment the number of cheap soup establishments.

The progress of railways in Virginia has lately been so rapid that the Board of Works has recorded its opinion that "the lines now in progress and projected are fully sufficient, for the present, to engage the energies and consume all the available means of the State."

It is proposed in Manchester that any one who likes to turn "jarvey" may do so, obliging him, however, to have painted upon his coach, in legible characters, what he will run for per mile, and to that he must adhere.

The demands at the Royal Mint for supplies of the new copper coinage during the last fortnight have been so great, that the quantity they had received from Birmingham (50 tons), as the first portion of the contract with the Master of the Mint, is now nearly exhausted, and much difficulty is experienced in obtaining to the amount of even a few hundred pounds worth.

The Archbishop of Armagh has declined to join the Dublin Protestant Association.

The mansion-house and garden of Croft-an-Righ, once the property of the Regent Murray, have just been purchased by her Majesty's Board of Works, in the view of contemplated improvements on the grounds of Holyrood Palace.

Three thousand five hundred pounds have already been subscribed for the benefit of the passengers by the *Taylor*.

Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., in a pamphlet just published, called the "Fate of Christendom," proclaims the end of the world to be immediately at hand.

The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company have made arrangements for two steamers to run weekly between Grimsby and Hamburg, and the like number from Grimsby to Rotterdam.

At the meeting of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, last week, five small specimens of coal, recently discovered in Natal, were exhibited.

It is computed that during the last ten days an aggregate amount of upwards of one million sterling in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, in consequence of the drain of bullion to the Continent.

The well-known and wealthy Prince Demidoff lately gave a grand fancy ball at Florence, to the society of that place. The lights were scarcely extinguished, when he received a summary order to return immediately to Russia.

The Town council of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, have selected the plans of Messrs. Ridlake and Lovatt, of Wolverhampton, for the new Provision-market to be erected in that town.



PUNISHMENT OF THE BASHI-BOZOUKS.

We now engrave the Sketches received from Kalafat, with the letter of our Special Correspondent, which we inserted in our Journal of last week, rather than delay its intelligence until the completion of the Engravings. The first incident illustrated is

MILITARY PUNISHMENT.

wherein the Captain Yacoub Aga is punishing on the field one of the bashi-bozouks (irregular cavalry) for cowardice, or misbehaviour before the enemy. The Captain is a Pole (now a Mussulman), and is dressed

own sword, and, with the back of the blade, inflicted some twenty blows, as shown in the illustration. The Captain then threw the sword as far as he could, with the offender was ordered to go and pick up the weapon, and make better use of it in future. The man was, however, deprived of his horse, and sent to the camp. This incident is more fully described in our Correspondent's last letter. In the background of the Sketch, the bashi-bozouks are galloping, and in the far distance may be seen Cossacks, and masses of columns of infantry, with rising smoke; as the Russians have always their artillery in their series. The country is the plain before Kalafat, the Danube being hidden by the hills on the left. On the right, in the extreme distance, are the steeples of the church of the village of Poyana, and the advancing Russian outposts.

TURKISH CONVOY.

This scene was sketched on the barrier hill between Rautchuk and Widdin. The convoy are proceeding to the east of war; foremost in the line advancing between the hills, are four drawn by two and four bellocks. The officer is mounted on a horse; but the persons in the cars and on foot are mostly Bulgarian peasants, wearing black and white caps, large trousers, and white woollen wrappers tied round their legs.



REGULAR CAVALRY—LANCER.

like a Regular, except that he wears a blue shawl round his head; and, although attached to the regular army, has been entrusted with the command of a force of nearly 800 volunteers, called bashi-bozouks. This scene was witnessed by our Artist, upon one of the reconnoitring points before Kalafat. The culprit was ordered to alight from his horse, and to lie down on the side of a ditch, when the Captain took the offender's

KALAFAT.

The large Sketch in the centre is a view of the interior of the intrenchment at Kalafat, on the left bank of the Danube, facing Widdin. In



KALAFAT, WITH THE INTRENCHMENT.



REGULAR CAVALRY.—SQUADRON OF CARABINIERES.



TURKISH CONVOY PROCEEDING TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

the horizon, are the snow-capped Balkans; in the middle the line of intrenchment is broken, but protected by a semicircular parapet, there being an open passage, right and left, through one of which a column of

Lancers is advancing; the head being already within the intrenchment; while a column of irregulars (bashi-bozouks) is descending on the left. The heads of horses and men rise above the conical roofs of the *amirs*, or underground huts, which serve as barracks for the garrison. Inside the parapets are soldiers, placed at two feet distance, and arms are piled. Each bastion has three cannons, and in a cavity behind each are two artillery waggons. In the foreground is the cart of a water-carrier.

REGULAR CAVALRY.

In the lower illustration on the left hand, and the smaller one above it, are portrayed specimens of the Turkish regular cavalry; the single figure is a Lancer, and the squadron beneath are Carabaliers. The mounted figure in the middle is Yacoub Aga, the Polish officer commanding the bashi-bozouks, who is shown dismounted in the first Sketch.

Each regiment of the Regular Cavalry (of French formation) is composed of four squadrons or four troops of 24 men; in all, officers, trumpeters, &c., some 120. The men wear a sort of tunic, with three rows of buttons, and lose like Hussars. Over the tunic they wear a coarse dark grey cloth great-coat, with a hood; they have coarse woollen leggings, or gaiters (sometimes rags tied up with common rope), over which are pulled their boots.

The officers wear a blue frock-coat, with fur collar and cuffs; and large boots like our leather hunting leggings. Over the hind-quarters of the horses are coarse woollen cloths, or blankets.

PRESENTATION OF OFFICERS.

The lower right-hand illustration is a rude picture of military state—a sort of out-door levee upon the plains of Kalafat—held by Achmet Pacha, the General-in-Chief of the garrison. Two Piedmontese



YACOUR AGA (POLISH OFFICER) COMMANDING THE IRREGULARS.

officers are being presented to the Pacha, beside whom stand our Artist and his two fellow-travellers, introduced in his interview with Omer Pacha. Immediately to the left of Achmet is the Correspondent of a London morning journal. Around are the aides-de-camp of the General. On the right is the hut, or cabin, of the Pacha, his charger, and his black servant. In the middle distance are tents; and on the left is a hay-rick, with soldiers, and a wagon loaded with hay.



PIEDMONTSE OFFICERS PRESENTED TO ACHMET PACHA, BEFORE HIS HUT, AT KALAFAT.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE RUSSIAN MANIFESTO AND THE "TIMES" NEWSPAPER.

The Earl of DERBY referred to the document published in the *St. Petersburg Journal*, purporting to be an official answer from the Emperor of Russia to a speech of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons. It appeared from this document that, through unreserved communications made to Sir Hamilton Seymour, the British Government had no right to express the least surprise at the course pursued by Russia with respect to Turkey. The noble Earl referred to the comments made by a morning paper upon this document, and complained of the betrayal of State secrets, which ought to be known only to the Cabinet and the Sovereign. The noble Earl at the head of the Government might disclaim all connection with the paper referred to, but not all his disclaimers would persuade any man of common sense that Cabinet secrets could be published without some person or persons having betrayed them. The *Times* said that the representations of the Emperor of Russia were met by an indignant refusal on the part of the Government, and that Lord John Russell's answer to the Russian overture would do him no dishonour. How had this newspaper become possessed of the nature of this answer? The *Times* also referred to another circumstance. It stated that when the Emperor of Russia visited this country (the noble Earl being then Foreign Secretary), he had attempted to gain over this country to his designs. Under these circumstances, he wished to put two questions to the Government—first, whether they would lay on the table the whole of the correspondence, confidential though it might be, the production of which had been challenged by Russia; and, next, whether there was any authority for the statement that there had been similar communications made in 1844, when the Emperor of Russia was in this country?

The Earl of ABERDEEN said the question raised by the noble Earl was one of considerable interest and importance. The correspondence referred to had not been printed in the papers laid on the table, in consequence of its character. The Government did not think it proper, or consistent with that respect and delicacy, which they were bound to observe towards a Sovereign with whom they were still in alliance, to produce papers which had the character described by the noble Earl. There appeared, however, to be no reluctance on the part of the Russian Government now to the publication of the correspondence, and therefore her Majesty's Government were relieved from all anxiety upon the subject. Not only this; he begged to say, that, if no reference had been made to it at all, her Majesty's Government would have felt it their duty to lay it upon the table. Reference had been made to the communications made by the *Times* upon the document published by the *St. Petersburg Journal*. Until that very morning he had not seen these comments; and neither directly nor indirectly had he the remotest conception of their origin. He was perfectly ignorant of the source from which they were derived; nor could he conjecture, unless it might be from a clerk in the Foreign-office, appointed by the noble Earl who was no longer in that department. With regard to the second question, he had to say it was true that when the Emperor of Russia was in this country, he had some verbal communications with the Duke of Wellington—and he believed, but was not sure, with Sir R. Peel—on the subject of Turkey. These communications had been put in the form of a memorandum by Count Nesselrode. He had not seen this document for the last ten years, and was not prepared to say whether it would be produced; but he would ascertain.

The Earl of MALMESBURY complained of the assertion that he had appointed the party who might be supposed to have betrayed confidence. Was the noble Earl quite sure that he was correctly informed? He wished to know whether the noble Earl would name the party.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said he did not know it.

The Earl of DERBY contended that the name of the party ought, under the circumstances, to be disclosed. Earl GREY complained of official information having been published through the newspapers before being communicated to Parliament. He did not consider the explanation satisfactory, though of course he placed every reliance upon the assurances of the noble Earl, that he knew nothing of the case referred to.

After a few words from the Earl of Ellenborough and Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of MALMESBURY said he had not received the satisfaction which he expected at the hands of the noble Earl. He had made only three or four junior appointments whilst he held the seals of the Foreign-office, and unless the names were mentioned, the stigma of the accusation would remain upon all the department.

After a few words from the Earl of GLENGALL, the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE DINNER AT THE REFORM CLUB.

Mr. F. FRENCH referred to the report in the *Times*, of the 8th inst., of a public dinner given to Sir Charles Napier, the previous evening, at the Reform Club, at which the First Lord of the Admiralty gave Sir Charles Napier liberty to declare war when he entered the Baltic. He wished to know by what authority the right honourable Baronet had delegated that power to Sir Charles Napier?

Sir J. GRAHAM: Although not altogether disposed to admit the right of the hon. gentleman to put a question to me with respect to what passed after dinner—(loud laughter and ironical cheers from the Opposition)—it might not, perhaps, be thought respectful to this House if I should not give some answer to his inquiry. I have to state, therefore, to the hon. gentleman that, with respect to the authority given by me, as alleged in the report to which he refers, Sir C. Napier had observed that he hoped that, before entering the Baltic, he might have authority to declare war. I, following him, said that, when he entered the Baltic, I hoped there would be no difficulty on his part in declaring war. At present there is no declaration of war, nor has any order been given to Sir Charles Napier to enter the Baltic; but when war is declared, the proper explanation will be given to the House (Cheers).

Mr. BRIGHT rose amid a scene of much confusion, and said that, lest he might be out of order, he should move the adjournment of the House. He was not satisfied with the way in which the right hon. gentleman had disposed of the question by speaking of "after dinner" speeches. But there was a matter of more importance connected with this question, which affected the Government as a Government. The projected dinner at the Mansion-house, to distinguished officers of both services, had been put off in consequence of an intimation from authority—either from the Cabinet or from the noble Lord at the head of the Government; and he (Mr. Bright) had been much pleased thereby. The dinner at the Mansion-house accordingly did not take place, but the dinner at the Reform Club "came off." He did not want the Government to put an end to dinners at the Reform Club. Clubs were celebrated for their cookery; and as in that House, so, too, in clubs—many members found the preparing for their dinner, and the eating of it, the chief object of their existence during the day (loud laughter, and marks of disapprobation). But, although it was no part of the duty of the Government to put an end to dinners at the Reform Club, he should like to know by what parity of reasoning it could be shown that, if it were inexpedient to have a dinner at the Mansion-house, it was befitting that there should be one at the Reform Club, and that three Cabinet Ministers, and the Admiral who had been appointed to the command of the fleet, should be present at it (Hear, hear). He suspected that that House should one day have to ask who was the Minister at the head of affairs, and who were the Cabinet, and where were they to look for the Executive of this country (laughter). He looked upon the case to which he was referring as affording evidence that there was some majority and minority in the Cabinet, and some difference of opinion upon this, as probably upon most other important questions. He would not say anything of the good or bad taste of Ministers of the Crown in attending the dinner at the Reform Club. He could imagine, however, that, after Ministers had succeeded in bringing this nation to the verge of the precipice of war, they would not be very particular as to the means they took to stimulate and keep alive the passions of the public, in order that some blunders they had themselves committed, might, under the prevailing frenzy, be undiscovered (Sensation). It was understood that the noble Lord the member for the City of London had been invited, if not to preside, at least to attend, at the dinner, but that noble Lord who, through the many changes, reverses, and vicissitudes of his career, had generally managed to show that he had some respect for his dignity and character, was supposed to have declined the invitation. The noble Lord, the member for Tiverton, was chairman on the occasion. He (Mr. Bright) would not go into an inquiry whether the noble Lord should have been chairman or not, but he could not help contrasting the language which the noble Lord used when he talked of the "high minded sincerity," the "good faith," and the "honour" of a certain ruler abroad, with the language which the same noble Lord used not more than two years ago, when he sought to frighten this country by picturing the imminent probability that 60,000 marching Frenchmen would land upon the southern shores of England in the course of a single

night. Another exhibition at the dinner gave him (Mr. Bright) still more pain—that which was made by his right hon. friend the Chief Commissioner of Public Works. It was wonderful to observe what a change twelve months of official life made on a man (laughter). Horace Walpole, remarking on the difference between the frankness of the language which members used in opposition with the tone of diplomatic insincerity which characterised their speech when transferred to the Treasury bench, said that the Ministerial language was the easiest of all languages, and that a man might learn it in a week. The right hon. Baronet (Sir W. Molesworth) had taken some twelve or fifteen months to lose all taste for that principle of non-intervention upon which, in 1850, he gave a vote emphatically condemning the foreign policy of the noble Lord the member for Tiverton. He (Mr. Bright) had read the account of the proceedings with pain and humiliation. This war might be justifiable, or it might not; but whether justifiable or not, war was an awful thing to any nation which engaged in it. If war were not always in itself a crime, it was the inevitable parent of innumerable crimes. Thousands of lives depended upon it, and the happiness of millions was involved in it. Was it right for his noble friend the member for Tiverton—to be becoming—to entertain the country with stories and jokes at a time like this? This was one of the greatest questions which could be discussed by a country or a Legislature, or undertaken by a Government, and the reckless levity which had been displayed with reference to it was, in his opinion, discreditable in the very last degree to the grave and responsible statesmen of a Christian nation (laughter and partial applause).

Lord PALMERSTON rose amid loud and general cheers, and said: The hon. and reverend gentleman (laughter).

Mr. COBDEN rose to order. The noble Lord had used an expression which was not justified by the rules of the House. He (Mr. Cobden) believed that the noble Lord would not charge him with misinterpreting his meaning when he asserted that the noble Lord had used a word which was intended to be personally offensive—a word which the House would probably concur with him in regarding as flippant and uncalled-for.

Lord PALMERSTON: I will not quarrel with the hon. member for the West Riding as to words, but I was going to say, that as the hon. member for Manchester has been pleased to advert to the circumstance of my being chairman at the dinner to which he refers, and as he has been kind enough to express an opinion as to my conduct on that occasion, I deem it right to inform him that any opinion he may entertain either of me personally, or of my conduct, private or political, is to me a matter of perfect indifference (loud cheers); and I feel persuaded that the opinion of the country with regard to me or my conduct will not be in any way influenced by anything he may think fit to say (continued cheering). I meet his censure with perfect indifference and utter contempt (loud cheers, and cries of "Oh!"). That may be Parliamentary or not—if not, I do not insist upon it (laughter, and cheers). He says he has felt the greatest pain in reading the proceedings which took place at that dinner. That pain arose, no doubt, from the manner in which the members of the Reform Club were pleased to testify their confidence in Sir Charles Napier, and their satisfaction at finding a distinguished member of his profession, who also happens to be a member of the club, selected for a most important post, at a period of great public emergency (Cheers). The hon. gentleman would, I dare say, read with great pain any manifestation of opinion on the part of any number of men tending in any degree to express the opinion that recourse to arms ought on any occasion to be resorted to, whatever may be the interest, or whatever the cause for which that resort might be made. I have no doubt that he sympathises with that respectable gentleman to whose pamphlet I felt it my duty, on a former occasion, to call the attention of the House, and I dare say he thinks that this country should submit to any degradation rather than have recourse to war. That is an opinion he is quite justified in maintaining. I do not dispute his right to hold such a doctrine, but he stands almost singly in that doctrine, with the great majority of the country against him. For my own part I felt very proud in being invited by the Reform Club to preside on that occasion. I thought it an honour to preside at a dinner given to Sir C. Napier. The hon. member for Manchester, however, thinks that these dinner arrangements must be Cabinet questions. Now, I can assure him that they are open questions—(laughter)—and are not discussed in the Cabinet at all. But, although I confess that the speech of the hon. gentleman was not calculated to excite friendly feelings in my breast, I will only say that if he will get himself elected a member of the Reform Club (laughter).

AN HON. MEMBER—He is a member.

Lord PALMERSTON—Oh, he is a member—a most unworthy one, I must say (laughter). Well, if, being a member, he will fall into the humour of the Reform Club, and attend the next dinner that may be given in honour of a distinguished officer who has been selected for an important public service, we shall be happy to hear a speech from him, even though it may interrupt the conviviality of the evening (loud laughter); and I am sure that, whether he is in that state which he has complimented my right hon. friend (Sir James Graham) for not having been in (laughter), or whether he is able to go through the festivities of the evening with the same clearness of tongue and intellect which he displays here, we shall be ready to discuss with him any question, public or private, of peace or of war, he may choose to select; and I for one shall not think that he has disgraced himself by attending an entertainment which the club may think right to give to a distinguished officer, when he is about to depart on a service of the deepest national importance (loud cheers).

Sir W. MOLESWORTH denied that he had changed his opinions on the subject of non-intervention, as the hon. member for Manchester had endeavoured to show:—

I never belonged to the hon. gentleman's school, nor do I acknowledge his guidance; for, although I admit him to be an able man, I believe he is full of illiberal and narrow-minded prejudices (Cheers from the Government and Opposition benches).

Mr. DISRAELI thought the matter had been taken up too seriously. It was quite a mistake to suppose that Ministers meant anything but the reverse of what they said; and therefore, when Sir Charles Napier was told that he would be at liberty to declare war whenever he entered the Baltic, this merely meant that Sir Charles would maintain peace, as it was well known that he never obeyed orders.

Mr. COBDEN expressed his willingness to indorse every word which Mr. Bright had uttered, both as regarded the charge brought against the honourable member for Southwark, and the remarks on the dinner at the Reform Club. If there was one man in the world whom he would have expected to abstain from attending a dinner at the Reform Club on such an occasion, that man was the right honourable Baronet.

THE "ST. PETERSBURG JOURNAL" AND "THE TIMES."

Mr. DISRAELI alluded to the statement made in a late article of the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, that confidential communications had taken place in the early part of last year, between the Emperor of Russia and the British Government, in which Lord John Russell then held the office of Foreign Secretary. He wished to know whether the noble Lord would consent to produce that correspondence, and also the communications asserted to have been made by the Emperor of Russia in the year 1844, during his visit to this country.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, with regard to the correspondence of last year, since its existence had been divulged by the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, there could no longer be any scruple as to producing it. It would, therefore, be laid on the table; and he hoped it would show that Ministers, whilst paying every respect to the Emperor of Russia, had repelled every suggestion made that tended to the dismemberment of Turkey. When the Emperor of Russia visited this country in 1844 he had held conversations with the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, and the Earl of Aberdeen. The substance of these had been reduced to the form of a memorandum, of which Baron Brunnow, lately Russian Minister, admitted the correctness. He could not say positively whether this memorandum would be produced, it not having come under the view of the members of the Government.

THE INSURRECTION IN ALBANIA.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES called the attention of the House to the circumstances of the Greek insurrection in Turkey, and expressed apprehensions that the most disastrous consequences would follow if it were permitted to be suppressed with unrestrained cruelty and violence. It was the duty of this country to endeavour, by mediation and every fair means, to put a stop to these calamities; and the appointment of a British Commissioner to watch the contest might be attended with the best effects.

Lord J. RUSSELL agreed very generally in the opinions expressed by the honourable gentleman. It was necessary for the British Government to discourage the insurrection, even whilst sympathising with the sufferings to which the Christian population of Turkey was often exposed.

Mr. RICH held it to be unquestionable that the scourge we were giving to Turkey against the unjust aggressions of Russia, entitled us to make conditions in favour of the Christian population.

Lord PALMERSTON was not disposed to rate too highly the danger to be apprehended from the Greek insurrection, which was well known

to owe its origin rather to excitement and instigations from without than to national or religious enthusiasm.

Mr. GIBSON expressed alarm at the different versions of Ministerial policy given by the various members of the Government, and the indefinite responsibilities we were incurring in the East. He called for the production of the convention said to have been concluded between Great Britain, France, and Turkey.

THE INCOME-TAX RESOLUTION.

The House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, after some opposition, the resolution for doubling the income-tax was proposed *pro forma*, the Chairman was ordered to report progress, and the further proceedings were postponed until Friday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

CABINET SECRETS.—THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, referring to the complaint made on Monday of the publication of Cabinet secrets by the public journals, alluded to the statement of the noble Earl at the head of the Government, that it was very probable a clerk in the Foreign-office had scandalously betrayed his duty in this respect. The noble Earl added that this clerk had been appointed by himself. He (Lord Malmesbury) had since looked over his memoranda, and found that, during his tenure of office, he had appointed only four junior clerks. Three of those gentlemen were still in the Foreign-office; the fourth, therefore, was the only person to whom the noble Earl could have referred; but he had left the office six months ago, not compulsorily, but in consequence of his marriage with a lady of considerable fortune. Under these circumstances, he hoped the noble Earl would frankly say he had been mistaken when he said that this gentleman was the party who had communicated the nature of the correspondence to which allusion had been made to the *Times* newspaper. The editor of the *Times* had been called upon, and he had distinctly stated that he never received any communications whatever from the gentleman in question, and that he had no acquaintance with him.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said he was very desirous that this matter should rest upon the most accurate foundation. It would be recollected that the noble Earl opposite (the Earl of Derby), who introduced this subject, imagined that he (the Earl of Aberdeen) was the source from whence the information proceeded; and, in peremptorily rejecting this imputation, he had said it was possible the information might have been derived from a clerk in the Foreign-office who had left the department. He had now to say that this gentleman knew of the existence of the correspondence, and he had talked of his knowledge of its nature without hesitation or concealment. If the gentleman, on being referred to, said he had not mentioned the existence of this correspondence and its nature, he (the Earl of Aberdeen) would confess he had been more deceived than any man ever was. He had, however, ascertained the fact from quarters which he could not doubt.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said it was very remarkable that the noble Earl was not in possession of this information on the previous night. He thought the manner in which the charge had been made, and the way in which the noble Earl had closed it, reflected very little credit on their Lordships' house.

TESTAMENTARY JURISDICTION BILL.

Several petitions having been presented for and against the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill,

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the measure, the details of which he recapitulated in a speech of considerable length. If the bill were read a second time, he proposed to have it referred to a select committee—admitting that it had been framed in a hurry, and required some modifications to reduce it to working order.

Lord BROUGHAM offered many comments upon the measure, whose objects he approved; but hoped that some means would be found to avoid sacrificing the interests of the existing practitioners.

After a short discussion, the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

SUBSTITUTION OF DECLARATIONS FOR OATHS.

Mr. PELLATT moved for leave to bring in a bill to substitute declarations for oaths. The object of the bill was to carry the principle of civil and religious liberty one step further, and the application of the measure would be to all cases in which oaths were now required.

Viscount PALMERSTON would not object to the introduction of the measure, but would reserve to the Government the power of dealing with it as they chose on the second reading. He could not consent to the abolition of testimony taken on oath in courts of justice.

After a few words from Mr. HUME and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the House divided, when there appeared—For the motion, 103; against it, 108; majority in favour, 1.

HIGH TREASON.

Mr. WHITESIDE obtained leave to bring in a bill to assimilate the law and practice existing in cases of high treason in Ireland to the law and practice existing in cases of high treason in England.

DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.—CONVENTUAL INFLUENCE.

Mr. WHITESIDE moved for leave to bring in another bill, to secure to persons under religious vows the free exercise of their lawful rights in the disposal of their property. It was essential, he observed, to apply a remedy to the overbearing exercise of spiritual influence on the same principle as that which courts of equity applied to cases of undue influence of another character. He explained the grounds upon which these courts interfered in cases of guardian and ward, husband and wife, and other relations, where influence was presumable; and to the anticipated question, why it was necessary to interfere with deeds executed within the walls of a convent, he replied that the necessity arose from the difficulty of getting at evidence as to what took place within those walls. He referred to cases of alienation of property where the alienor was denied the exercise of free will, and which demonstrated, he said, the necessity of his bill, showing that the practical working of the system placed persons in a worse situation than before the Reformation, previous to which a nun was held to be civilly dead and incapable of making any transfer of property. The remedy proposed in his bill was by enacting that any deed, gift, &c., executed by any female who had bound herself by a religious vow, should be deemed to have been executed under the coercion of such vow and against her own free will, unless the contrary be proved before a judicial tribunal; thereby throwing the *onus probandi* upon those who obtained such deed, gift, &c.

Mr. G. H. MOORE opposed the motion, for this reason—that if the intention was to place nuns in the same situation as married women, the measure would be found completely nugatory.

Mr. EOWYER likewise opposed the introduction of such a bill, the preamble of which condemned establishments forming an important and useful part of the machinery of his church, while its principle was repugnant to the ordinary rules of jurisprudence, in requiring proof of a negative.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL characterised the bill as a wanton and mischievous measure, for which no case had been made out.

Mr. MALINS supported the motion, and justified the principles upon which the bill was based.

Mr. LUCAS said, upon the very showing of the advocates of this bill, the law, as it now stood, was practically effective for the object in view. Moreover, a committee was about to be nominated to inquire into the whole matter.

Lord PALMERSTON thought there was some force in the last objection; and although, upon principle, he was not disposed to object to the measure, yet he suggested that, if the bill was brought in, Mr. Whiteside should postpone the further stage until the committee had made a report.

Mr. WHITESIDE was ready to adopt this suggestion, and to refer the bill to that committee.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL could not convince himself that nuns were such passive instruments as Mr. Whiteside represented. If they were, it was undoubtedly the duty of the State to interfere, and the measure should go further. If there were abuses, he would not hesitate to set up a barrier against them; but, if Parliament did legislate, it should legislate effectually.

Mr. NAPIER and Mr. KINNAIRD made a few observations; and, the House having divided, the motion was carried by 68 against 49.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Mr. C. FORSTER moved the second reading of the Payment of Wages Bill.

Mr. HUME opposed the bill. Since 1824, when the Combination Laws were done away with, the operatives had had nothing to complain of in the state of the law. The practice sought to be put down (the truck system) was purely local, and did not extend beyond a few counties.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved, as an amendment, the appointment of a select

committee to inquire into the laws affecting the relations of masters and workmen.

Mr. HEYWORTH seconded the amendment.

Mr. DRUMMOND supported the bill. The plea urged by Mr. Hume amounted to this—that the defrauded workmen were bad political economists, and that the robbery could not be helped. The question, therefore, came to be whether the Parliament or the rogues were the strongest.

Sir J. Walmsley, Mr. Booker, and Mr. H. Bruce, supported the bill.

Mr. BRIGHT opposed the bill, and twitted Mr. Booker with opposing truck shops, while he had, with all his might, maintained as long as he could the great national truck-shop, established by the landed interest for their exclusive benefit. He did not think there was any defect in the existing law which the workmen themselves could not correct. He held it to be tyrannous to prohibit an ironmaster, or any other employer from keeping a shop for the sale of any article he chose. Any such proposal was tainted with protection.

Mr. FORSTER defended his bill, and quoted the opinion of Mr. Huskisson as a set-off to the opinion of Mr. Hume. Should the principle of the measure be affirmed, he would agree to send it to a select committee.

Lord STANLEY objected to the bill as unsound in principle, and unnecessary. Although passed into law, it would prove inoperative. Its supporters assumed that the workman was in the hands of the employer; but recent occurrences had shown that such was not the case. But, although he was, it did not follow that the proposed measure would mend the matter. The master's gain from the truck-shop did not necessarily involve the workman's loss. The House must exercise the utmost delicacy in interfering further between workman and employer.

Mr. MOFFATT thought the appropriate description of the bill would be "protection to shopkeepers."

Mr. BOUVIER spoke of the ill-will, discontent, and heart-burning, which the existing state of things created in the mining districts of Scotland. The present law was evaded, and the object of the proposed measure was the reasonable one of putting a stop to evasion.

Sir G. GREY did not concur in the propriety of several of the proposed enactments, although he thought that some correction of the existing act might be necessary.

On a division, the second reading was carried by 166 to 56.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The following bills were read a second time, viz., the Coasting Trade Bill, the Mutiny Bill, the Commons Inclosure Bill, and the Highways (South Wales) Bill.

The Consolidated Fund (£8,000,000) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill was referred to a select committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to Mr. Disraeli, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that no new propositions had been submitted by Russia.

Mr. F. PEEL informed the House that the Colonial Office, in consequence of its being now acquainted with the conduct of Mr. Stoner in connexion with the Sligo election, would not confirm his appointment to the office of Judge in the colony of Victoria.

LAW OF MORTMAIN.

Mr. HEADLAM asked for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to mortmain, and to gifts for religious and charitable purposes.

Mr. HADFIELD seconded the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, on the part of the Government, said that he had no objection to the introduction of the measure.

After a few words from Mr. BOYER, the motion was agreed to.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

Mr. A. FELLATT moved an address for the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the state, average number of pupils, discipline, studies, and revenue, of endowed schools of England and Wales; also of the endowment for scholars, their number, and revenue; likewise of all bequests of libraries, and endowments for their support; the character, number, and condition of the books; the number of the librarians, and their salaries—with the view of increasing the educational, and other advantages, to the public in general.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the motion would lead to a very great expense, and to an interference with the proceedings of the Commission appointed last year. He thought that the Government should, before taking any further steps, ascertain what had been already done in the way of inquiry; and, under these circumstances, he moved, as an amendment, the previous question.

Mr. HUME hoped his hon. friend would withdraw his motion, as the objects he had in view must necessarily come under the supervision of the Commission already appointed.—Adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Friday last week, Lord SHAFTESBURY called attention to the Russian manifesto, which describes England and France as fighting for Mahomedanism, and Russia for Christianity. The real question, as he showed in the most conclusive manner, was not one of religion but of justice. He contrasted the bigotry of Russia with the tolerant spirit of the Turkish Government of late years. As regards religious toleration, he showed clearly that Turkey is going rapidly forward, while Russia is retrograding. Lord CLARENDON concurred in condemning the policy and proceedings of Russia, and in appreciating the conduct of the Turks, who have displayed a noble spirit of nationality, without religious fanaticism. Lord GREY hoped that England, in supporting the Sultan, would do nothing to coerce the Christian population of his dominions.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the same evening, Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Gibson, said that a communication would be made to the House, in the course of this week relative to the rights of neutrals, and to privateering. No business of importance was transacted.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MR. JUSTICE TALFOURD.

THE sudden death, on Monday last, of this eminent man—the distinguished orator, lawyer, and poet—has created the most painful sensation and the most poignant regret.

Few men of any period, placed in so elevated a position, have succeeded in securing so large a measure of personal regard as this eminent Judge. The most winning amiability was the marked feature of Sir Thomas Talfourd's character; and it may be truly said that the only pang he ever caused to his friends was by his untimely death.

Having, on a former occasion (No. 382), given a Portrait and full Memoir of the learned Judge, we will now subjoin only a brief statement of his career.

Thomas Neon Talfourd was born January 26th, 1795, at Reading, in Berkshire, where his father carried on the business of a brewer. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Noon, a Dissenting minister; and, when at an age to be removed from her care, he was placed in the Reading Grammar-school, then under the superintendence of Dr. Valpy, no less celebrated for his classical acquirements than for the severity of his scholastic discipline. With such a master, a pupil like young Talfourd could hardly fail of making a great and early progress; and, accordingly, we soon find him in high favour with the stern Doctor, who, if he had little mercy for dulness or indolence, gave all encouragement to industry and talent. As he advanced in his studies, the young scholar began to show a marked predilection for literature, and in a short time had indited verses enough to fill a small volume, besides sending congratulatory rhymes to a newspaper upon Sir F. Burdett's liberation from the Tower.

When only eighteen years of age, our youthful student went to London for the purpose of studying the law, and placed himself under the eminent pleader, Chitty. He did not, however, fail to qualify the dryness of this new pursuit by occasional excursions into the haunts of the Muses, as well as by contributing largely to various periodicals.

In 1817 Mr. Talfourd began to practice special pleading on his own account, and in 1821 he was called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple, when he joined the Oxford Circuit and Berkshire sessions. Here a large round of valuable connections coming in aid of his natural talents, he quickly rose to the lead of the circuit; a post of honour he maintained against all competitors, although amongst them were many names of eminence.

In 1833 he applied for a silk gown, but, his request being denied, or delayed, he took the cowl of a serjeant. To make amends for this disappointment—if it were a disappointment—he was the same year elected member for his native town of Reading, where he sat continuously till 1841. He then retired from Parliament for a short time; but, being re-elected for Reading in 1846, he retained his seat till he was knighted, and made a Judge of the Common Pleas in 1848.

Such is a concise summary of the career of Mr. Justice Talfourd. As an orator, he was distinguished for elegance and fluency of speech; as a member of Parliament, his name will long be remembered in connection with two important statutes—the one called the Custody of Infants Act, the other the Copyright Act of 1842; as a lawyer, he ornamented by his learning and virtue the Judicial Bench; as a poet, he has sealed his claims to public approval in the elegant and exquisitely poetic play of "Ion," a most perfect imitation of the ancient classic drama.

EDWARD DENISON, B.D. LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

THIS prelate died on the 6th inst., aged 53. His Lordship was younger brother of the present John Evelyn Denison, Esq., of Ossington Hall, Notts, and second son of the late John Denison, Esq., M.P., of Ossington. He was born in 1801; received his education at Oriel College, Oxford; was elected a Fellow of Merton College in 1827; and was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury in 1837. He married first, in 1839, Louisa Mary, second daughter of the late Henry Ker Symer, Esq., of Hanford, Dorsetshire, which lady died 22nd Sept., 1841; and, secondly, 10th July, 1845, Clementina, daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Charles Baillie Hamilton.

SIR JAMES WYLIE, BART.

THIS venerable Baronet, for so long a time physician at the Russian Court, has just died at St. Petersburg.

Sir James, who was by birth a Scotchman, entered the Russian service in 1790, as senior surgeon in the Eletsky Regiment; in 1798 he was appointed Physician to the Imperial Court, and, in that capacity, attended Paul I. in his travels to Moscow and Kasaan. In 1799 he became Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Emperor, and Physician to the Heir-apparent, the Grand Duke Alexander. In 1804 he formed the *status medicus* of the Medical Academy of St. Petersburg and Moscow, of which he was President thirty years. In 1806 he was made General Inspector of the Board of Health of the Army; and, in 1812, Director of the Medical Department of the Ministry at War. In 1814 he attained the rank of Physician-in-Ordinary to the Emperor Alexander; and was, at the period of his decease, Inspector-General of the Board of Health of the Russian army, Director of the Medical Department of the Imperial Court, and Actual Privy Counsellor; Knight of the Order of St. Vladimir, of St. Alexander Nevsky, of St. Anne, of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of Leopold of Austria, of the Legion of Honour, and of the Crown of Wurtemberg. He received from the Prince Regent (George IV.) the honour of knighthood at Ascot Heath races, in 1814, conferred by the sword of the Hetman Count Platoff; and was created a Baronet, 2nd July, in the same year, at the request of the Emperor Alexander, on his departure from England.

Sir James, having no issue, is reported to have bequeathed the whole of his very large fortune to the Czar Nicholas.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, ESQ., M.P., OF UNDERLEY HALL,

WESTMORELAND, AND PENNY LARRAN HOUSE, COUNTY GLAMORGAN, ALDERMAN OF LONDON.

THE death of this opulent citizen occurred on the 10th instant, at Bedwelly House, county Monmouth. At the period of his decease Mr. Alderman Thompson was President of Christ's Hospital, Senior Alderman of the City of London, and Colonel of the Royal London Militia. He had completed his 61st year, having been born in 1793. He was the son of James Thompson, Esq., of Kendal. Long connected, as an iron-master and shipowner, with the commerce of London, Mr. Thompson filled the Civic chair in 1828-9, and was for some time Chairman of the Committee, at Lloyd's. He was likewise Chairman of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Lives from Shipwreck; and he took much interest in the prosperity of the Society. From 1820 to 1828 Mr. Alderman Thompson sat in Parliament, for Callington; from 1826 to 1832, for London; from 1833 to 1841, for Sunderland; and from 1841 to 1854, for Westmoreland.

He married, in 1817, Amelia, daughter of Samuel Homfray, Esq., M.P. for Stafford, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Sir Charles Gould Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar, and had an only child, Amelia, married, in 1842, to Thomas, Earl Bective, son and heir apparent of the Marquis of Headfort, K.P.

LINES

ON THE DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE TALFOURD.

THE instantaneous plunge from life to death
Is ever awful: if it be the votary
Of empty pleasure, that completes the fulness
Of his brief time amid the revel's roar;
Or soldier, in hot blood, while taking life,
Losing his own. But more profoundly deep
The lesson strikes, when, startled we behold,
The Judge called from the judgment-seat to judgment!

Let Hope (most giv'n to scan the future) now
Turn to the past, regardless of his deeds.
And, through her tears, look upward and exclaim,
"May that sweet MERCY which he lov'd on earth,
Welcome his gentle soul to peace in Heav'n!"

Garriek Club, London.

SAMUEL LOVER.

MR. JUSTICE TALFOURD'S LAST ADDRESS.

THE cause of Mr. Justice Talfourd's sudden death, which took place at Stafford, last Monday, was an attack of apoplexy, brought on by the excited feelings under which he was addressing the grand jury in reference to the atrocious crimes by which the calendar of Staffordshire is stained on the present, even more than on ordinary occasions. His Lordship, in alluding to the state of the calendar, containing a list of upwards of one hundred prisoners, many of them charged with the most atrocious crimes short of murder, called the attention of the grand jury to the fact that there were no fewer than seventeen cases of manslaughter, and thirty cases where persons were charged with the crime of highway robbery. Many of these might be traced to intemperance, "the greatest English vice," which was so prevalent in the mining districts; but that would not account for them all. No small amount of the crime by which the calendar was stained, he ascribed to another cause—

I cannot help thinking (said his Lordship), that it may in no small degree be attributed to that separation between class and class which is the great curse of British society, and for which we all, in our respective spheres, are, in some degree, more or less responsible. This separation is more complete in this district, by its very necessities and condition, than in agricultural districts, where there is a resident gentry, who are enabled to shower around them not only the blessings of their beneficence and active kindness, but to stimulate by their example. It is so much a part of our English character, that I fear we all of us keep too much aloof from those dependent upon us, and they are thus too much encouraged to look upon us with suspicion. Even to our servants we think that we have done our duty in our sphere when we have performed our contracts with them—when we have paid them the wages we contracted to pay them—when we have treated them with that civility which our habits and feelings induce us to render, and when we curb our temper and refrain from any violent expression towards them. And yet how painful the thought that we have men and women growing up around us, ministering to our comforts, supplying our wants, and continual inmates of our dwellings, with whose affections and tempers we are as little acquainted as if they were the inhabitants of some other sphere. This feeling arises from a species, from a kind of reserve which is perhaps peculiar to the English character, and which greatly tends to prevent that mingling of class with class—that reciprocity of kind words and gentle affections—those gracious admonitions and kind inquiries, which, often more than any book education, tend to the cultivation of the affections of the heart and the elevation of the character of those of whom we are the trustees. And if I were asked what is the great want of English society, I would say that it is the mingling of class with class—I would say, in one word, that that want is the want of sympathy. Now that is never more entirely felt to be so than in the case of that man who is engaged in pits in the bowels of the earth during a large portion of his time. The large ironmasters and coalmasters have a great number of men in their employ, with whom it is utterly impossible for them to cultivate sympathy; the overlookers and sub-agents, themselves engaged in the active duties of life, and having the claims of their own families on their sympathies, are unable, even where they are not unqualified by want of education, from entering into the domestic relations and circumstances of the middle-aged and the young amongst whom they themselves move; and thus it is only when a lurid light is cast by some acts or crimes like those in the calendar, that we really understand what the habits and pursuits of these people are.

While commenting upon these topics, his Lordship became consid-

rably excited and flushed in the face, and those near him noticed that his voice became somewhat thick and inarticulate; and, on a sudden, he fell forward with his face upon his book, and then swayed on one side towards his senior clerk, and his second son, Mr. Thomas Talfourd, his Lordship's marshal, who caught him in their arms. Dr. Holland and Dr. Knight, two magistrates, who were on the bench at the time, immediately rushed to his Lordship's assistance, removed his neckcloth, &c., and called for water; but it was of no avail. His breathing was stertorous and his face livid, and but a feeble action of the pulse could be felt. Mr. Justice Wightman was hurriedly summoned from the Civil Court, and hastened to the spot, but only arrived in time to see his brother Judge borne in mournful procession on the shoulders of six gentlemen, to the Judge's lodgings adjoining the court. On arriving there it was found that life was quite extinct.

THE PANOPTICON, IN LEICESTER-SQUARE.

THIS new "Institution for Scientific Exhibitions, and for Promoting Discoveries in Arts and Manufactures," was opened for private inspection yesterday, and on Thursday, and to-day is opened to the public. The building occupies a large space on the centre of the east side of Leicester-square, for many years a great focus of metropolitan exhibitions. The Panopticon, however, belongs to a higher class than the majority of the sights previously located in the Square. Of the exterior of the edifice we gave a view in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Jan. 31, 1852. The style of the architecture is reputed Saracenic; and its minarets and horse-shoe arches are of that period of art; but its esutheons, which are prominent features of the elevation, represent the most important branches of the arts and sciences, in the arms of their professors; in addition to the Royal arms, and the bearings of the Panopticon itself, with the motto, "Mente et manu." The site has, moreover, olden scientific repute; for, upon this spot, John Hunter collected his valuable museum, and in one of the adjoining houses was temporarily located "the National Repertory," some four-and-twenty years since—this being the first "Polytechnic" Exhibition in the metropolis.

Having passed through the vestibule, which is pleasantly decorated with encaustic tiles and English alabaster, next is the internal porch, "strictly ornate Saracenic," and then we reach the Rotunda, here Engraved. The centre is occupied with a magnificent fountain, and throughout the circle are two galleries, with ornate fronts, stalls, and richly decorated ceilings. The great central dome is radiant with gold and colour, and through the glass crown a circle of small stars, and a series of semicircular windows, the vast apartment is lighted. This room is about 97 feet in diameter, and the same in height, and the total cubical contents of the Hall and its recesses are about 500,000 feet, in addition to the space occupied by the boxes and the organ-gallery. At night it will be lighted by lamps of design in keeping with the character of the decorations. The fountain throws up a centre jet to the height of the dome, and eight minor jets, each 40 feet, converging to the centre; the water being obtained from an Artesian well 346 feet deep. The fountain is worked by a powerful pneumatic apparatus, aided by a steam-engine.

In the lower gallery is a Photographic Room, which may be reached by the staircases, or by an ascending carriage up a shaft. Around the Rotunda are the Laboratory and adjoining apparatus-rooms; and, descending, you reach the circular railway, engine-room, &c. North and south are Lecture-rooms. The ventilation and warming are by "Gurney's Warming Battery," which is described in the "Handbook" sold in the establishment. To the same source we refer the reader for the details of the apparatus to be exhibited here to illustrate diving; turning and planing, drilling and boring, the combustion of steel; aurora-borealis and thunder; pin-making and needle-making, and gas cooking; freezing mercury; the liquefaction and solidification of carbonic acid; ballooning under water; galvanism, magnetism, and the electric light; and a large collection of machinery, models, &c. In the first gallery is a "Royal stand" sumptuously fitted with scarlet and gold.

The east side of the Rotunda is filled from the first gallery with an organ, by Hill and Co., who state that it exceeds in tone and compass every other organ in the metropolis, and the organs of York and Birmingham. It consists of 4 manuals, each from C to A in alto; and a pedal organ, from C to F, 30 notes. It contains 60 stops, 7 couplers, 10 composition pedals, 1 crescendo pedal, and 40,004 pipes. There are seven bellows, of different pressures of wind, worked by steam.

The scheme of the Panopticon promises much for the popular spread of science in its application to the arts and manufactures; to which are to be added the attractions of painting, sculpture, and music; and we shall be happy to record its success.

THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AT SUTTON, SURREY.

IN a former volume, we gave a View of the large Pauper Schools erected near the Anerley Station on the London and Epsom Railway, and we now present a View of another of even greater extent, which is in progress of erection near Sutton, on the same line of railway.

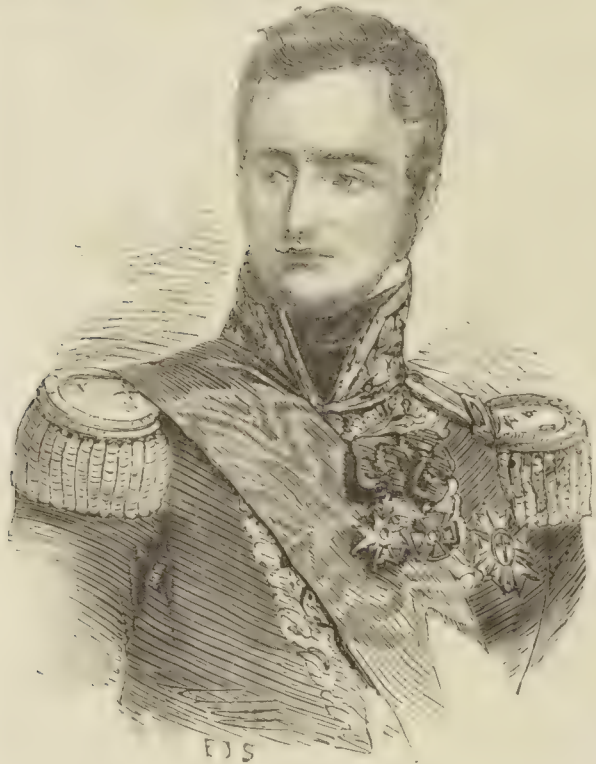
The act of Parliament under which Schools of this kind are constituted was passed some years ago, yet little progress in carrying out its provisions was made until recently—the City of London Union Schools, at Norwood, and the North Surrey Schools, at Anerley, having been the first in operation near the metropolis. They are for the maintenance, education, and industrial training of the pauper children appertaining to any particular parish or union of parishes, in a mode whereby it is deemed that much moral, physical, and economical advantage will be obtained by bringing the children together in an out-of-town locality, and under a special discipline, instead of rearing them within the confined walls of an ordinary workhouse, where the means of suitable education are limited and imperfect, and where also the demoralising influences and associations are very great. The new system embraces the occupation of several acres of land, upon which the elder boys are made to work at spade labour, and at farming and other manual operations, thereby invigorating their constitutions, and at the same time raising a considerable produce for the support of the establishment; and the results already experienced create increased confidence in the ultimate success of the method.

The Schools at Sutton are erected for a district comprising ten parishes, and are designed for the reception of 1000 children in three classes—of girls, boys, and infants; each class being in a distinct arm of the building, and having, also, a separate playground. The apartments of the governor and matron, the committee-room, and other offices connected with the chief supervision, are in the centre. Behind the governing department, and in the middle of the whole range of building, is the victualling department—comprising the dining-hall (126 feet by 35 feet), the kitchen and its various offices, and store-rooms, and the bake-house; also a boiler-house, in which will be produced hot water and steam for cooking, warming, washing, and for working a steam-engine to pump water from the well into tanks placed over two large staircases above the level of every floor in the building. The wash-houses and laundry are near at hand on one side of the kitchen yard, and on the other side are carpenters', tailors', and shoemakers' workshops. The schools, day-rooms, and dormitories, occupy the long arms extending each way from the centre. The infirmary is a detached building in the rear. The homestead for farming, between fifty and sixty acres, has not yet been commenced; and, moreover the extreme ends of the building have been for the present omitted. The extreme length of the building will be 580 feet, and the depth from front to back 370 feet, and its situation is upon a fine bank of elevated ground with a chalky subsoil. The architect is Mr. Edwin Nash, of London, and the design was selected in competition in 1850.

ADMIRAL ROUSSIN.

THIS distinguished officer, who has just been snatched away from that branch of the service upon which he has shed so much lustre, was born at Dijon on the 21st of April, 1781. When only twelve years old, he entered the service as cabin-boy, on board the *République*. At that early age his education was necessarily imperfect; but he fortunately possessed a desire to learn, and, by steady application, he soon made up for his previous deficiency. At the age of twenty he obtained the degree of aspirant of the first class, in which capacity he took part in several expeditions. In 1803, having been raised to the rank of Ensign, he was attached to the division of Admiral Linois, then ordered to India and China, where France and England were so frequently brought into collision from that time up to 1810. The young Ensign distinguished himself personally in five engagements while there, and was soon after appointed second in command of the corvette *Jena*, of fourteen guns. With that vessel he encountered an English frigate,

La Modeste, of forty-four guns, and was made prisoner on the coast of Bengal after a defence so heroic as to be deemed a triumph. The English are said to have been so struck with the bravery displayed by the officers and crew of the *Jena* that they actually lodged them in the Governor's palace at Calcutta, as a mark of their esteem. An exchange of prisoners took place soon afterwards, and Lieutenant Roussin went to the Mauritius, where he was again appointed second in command on board the *Minerve*. Under Admiral Duperre, he took part in the engagement with a division of the English fleet, at Grand Port, Mauritius, which lasted three days; and at the conclusion of it was named captain of the frigate. On the capitulation of the Mauritius he returned to France; and in 1812, having been appointed to the command of the frigate *Gloire*, he showed his bravery and skill on several occasions.



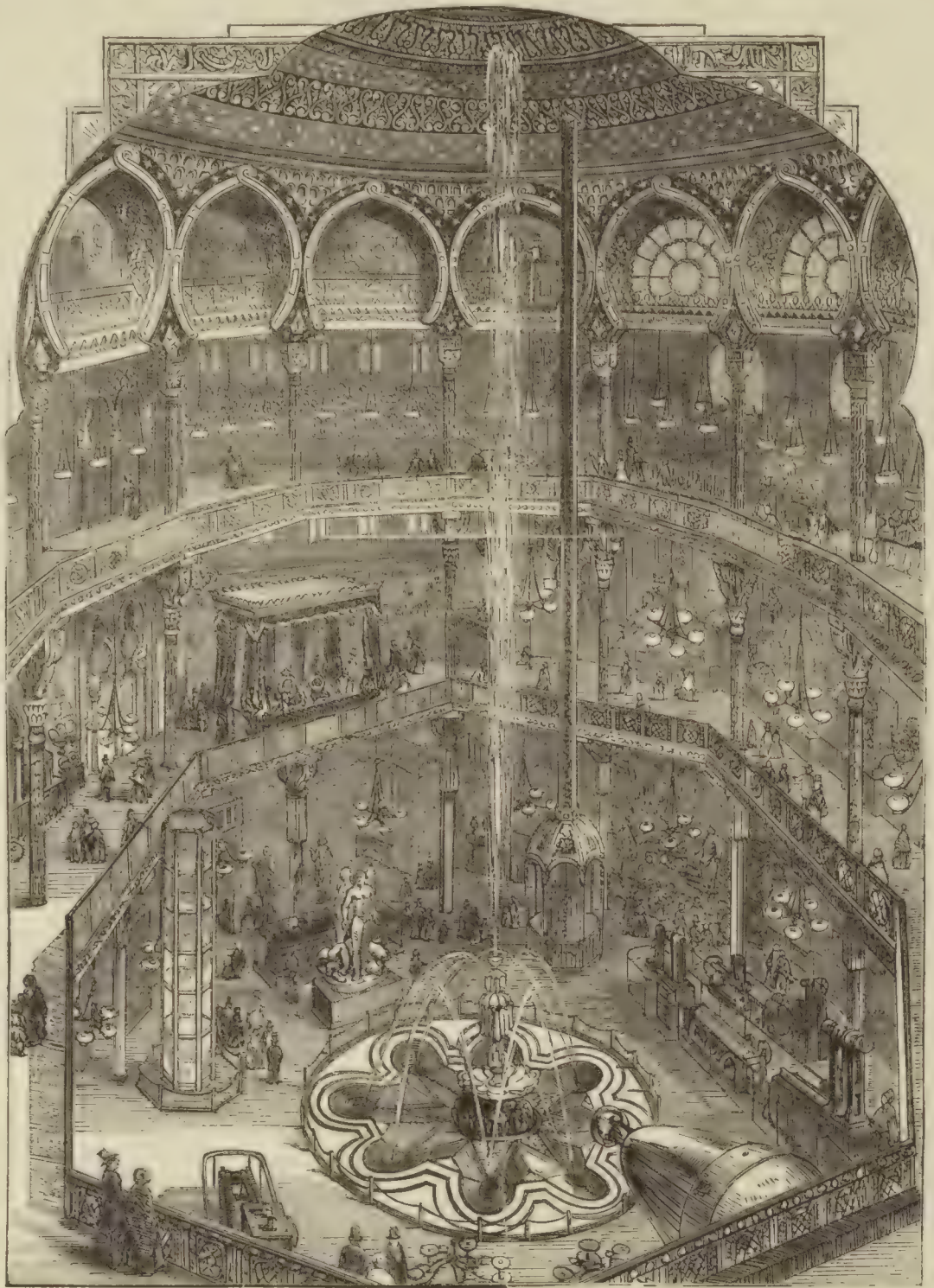
THE LATE ADMIRAL ROUSSIN.

At the establishment of peace, in 1814, Captain Roussin was sent to Plymouth to exchange prisoners with Great Britain. In 1817 he was sent to make a hydrographical survey of the western coast of Africa; and, on his return, was appointed to the command of the French station at Brazil, with instructions to prepare a chart of that coast. At the end of this important undertaking, in 1820, he was created a Baron. In 1822 he was made Rear-Admiral, and invested with the command of the South American station, where he rendered some important services to French commerce. In 1824 he was appointed member of the Council of the Admiralty. In 1828 he received the command of the naval forces appointed to enforce the negotiations relating to certain differences between France and Brazil, which were fortunately settled amicably.

The scientific labours of Admiral Roussin, carried on through a long series of years, led to his being elected, in 1830, member of the Academy of Sciences, in the section of Geography and Navigation. About the same time, also, having been charged with the direction of the Ministry of the Marine, he left that post for that of Maritime Prefect at Brest. In the following year, the Portuguese Government having refused certain demands which France had made, Admiral Roussin presented himself at the mouth of the Tagus, at the head of a squadron. On the 11th of July, he forced an entrance, an act of vigour which was acknowledged on all hands, to be one of the boldest ever achieved, and the result of which was the prompt and satisfactory arrangement of the French claims. For his conduct on that occasion M. Roussin was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and during the year afterwards was created a Peer of France, and appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, where he ably represented the interests of France for the next seven years. He returned home in 1839, and in the following year was deemed worthy to fill the post of Minister

of Marine; but the breaking-up of the Cabinet sent him into private life for a short time. Under the Guizot Administration he was again called to the head of the Marine, which he did not retain long, however, as he was forced to retire on account of ill health.

Admiral Roussin has left three children, two daughters and a son. The latter, although young, ranks already among the most distinguished officers in the French naval service. His conduct at the siege of Saint Jean d'Ulloa was highly praised at the time.



INTERIOR OF THE PANOPTICON, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

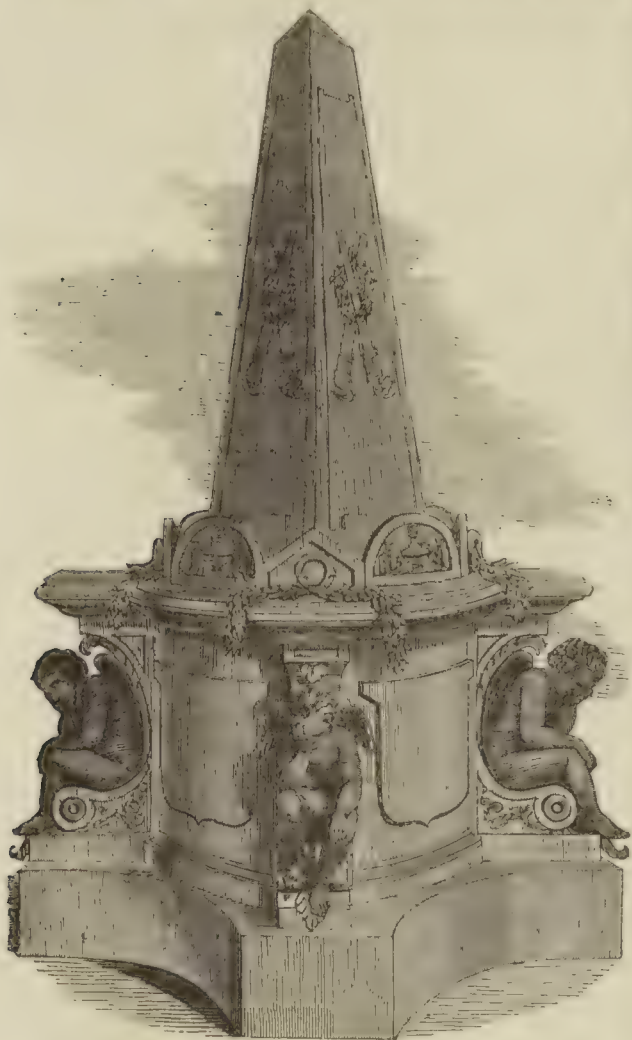


THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, SUTTON, SURREY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

MONUMENT TO THE LATE G. B. THORNEYCROFT, ESQ., FIRST MAYOR OF WOLVERHAMPTON.

A NOBLE bronzed cast-iron monument has lately been erected in Wolverhampton General Cemetery, to the memory of Mr. Thorneycroft, a leading member of the great iron trade of that district, and equally well known and respected in the mercantile world.

The memorial, being novel in design, and of good execution, has proved a great attraction in the Wolverhampton cemetery, and is, therefore, worthy of illustration. So great was the respect for Mr. Thorneycroft that his funeral was attended by more than 20,000 persons. His family have erected to his memory a noble monument; and near it is placed the testimonial here engraved, which has been raised by the clerks, managers, and workmen of the deceased. A foundation of Grinshill stone supports an iron base ten feet square, with massive plinth, having the



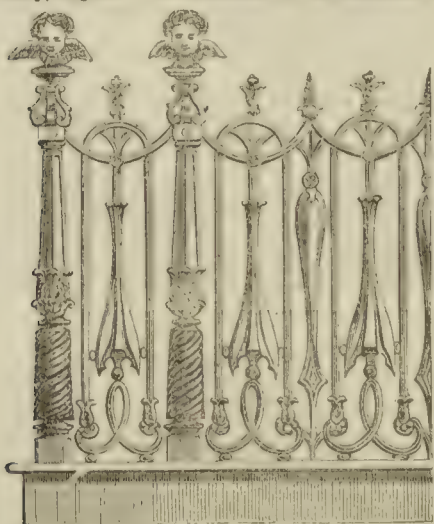
MONUMENT TO THE LATE MR. THORNEYCROFT, IN THE
WOLVERHAMPTON GENERAL CEMETERY.

angles replaced by bold segmental recesses; the whole supporting a well-proportioned cylinder, bearing shields with the family coat of arms and the inscription subjoined. Attached to the cylinder, and jutting out toward the angles of the base, are four brackets ornamented with leaves of the acanthus and scrollwork of honeysuckles, &c. A figure of a seated angel, in mournful meditation, relieves each bracket, and adds greatly to the general effect. The entablature contains in alto-relievo funeral urns, tazzas, the hour-glass, and Bible, with well-arranged drapery; and at each corner rest pendant wreaths of "immortelles." A pyramid, surmounting the whole, has panels decorated with inverted torches and wreaths of palm-leaves. A railing of novel and pure design surrounds the monument. The iron-work is carefully bronzed, and reflects the highest credit on the Coalbrookdale Company (by whom it was executed); the details are correct and noble in design; the castings sharp, clean, and in perfect execution; and the whole ingeniously put together by internal fastenings to prevent oxidation.

The family of Mr. Thorneycroft must derive high gratification from the praiseworthy feeling which prompted and has carried out so ably and satisfactorily this well-merited memento; and the clerks, managers, and artificers—a thousand in number—may be justly proud that their humble contributions have, in thus gracefully testifying their gratitude and respect, produced a specimen of art-manufacture which will long continue a noble example of the great staple trade of the district.

The following is the inscription:—

Erected by the grateful offerings of nearly a thousand workmen to the memory of their old employer, GEORGE BENJAMIN THORNEYCROFT, late of Chapel Ash, in this county, and of Hadley Park, in the county of Salop, Esquire. The contributors to this memorial record with mournful



PORTION OF THE RAILING OF MR. THORNEY-
CROFT'S MONUMENT.

pride the high position which the Divine blessing on a life of uniform industry and uprightness permitted the deceased to obtain in public estimation, no less than in their own: a position alike honourable in the individual instance and beneficial to posterity, as a social precedent. His commercial enterprise multiplied the means of employment, and developed the resources of a trade that rose in grateful reciprocity, like his own fortunes, from obscurity to importance. He was chosen by the universal suffrages of the Municipal Council the first Mayor of Wolverhampton; the poor of which borough deplore in him a patron whose living benevolence reflects its posthumous image in the benefaction to future generations of honest indigence of a thousand pounds, as the inaugural oblation that enshrines in the memory of its clients the epoch of his Mayoralty and of the Civic Charter. In the Commission of the Peace for the counties of Stafford and Salop, he administered justice with impartiality; illustrating, on the bench, that patience, judgment, and integrity, which had raised himself there. As the Warden of the Collegiate Church he made its ancient walls enclose a monument to his own years of office: when finding its interior appointments inadequate and crumbling to decay, he left them enlarged, beautified, and in efficient repair. Death bereaved his connections of a kind, considerate, and paternal principal; and society of a generous supporter of its charities, and of an exemplary discharger of its duties. His lamented decease struck a note of general sorrow throughout the great iron trade, for a master of the craft had fallen! The sympathies of thousands drew them to his funeral obsequies, and the Mayor and Corporation, the resident County Magistracy, the High

Sheriff of the County, and other public functionaries of the province, accompanied by all his workmen, together with a vast concourse of all classes of the inhabitants, bore him with spontaneous honour to the grave. In humble Christian faith, commending his soul to the covenant mercies of God, in his son Jesus Christ, and looking only to him, he slept in peace, April 28th, Anno Domini 1851, aged 60 years. "A merchantman seeking goodly pearls, who, when he had found one pearl of great price, went."—Matthew, c. xiii., v. 45 46.

On the north front of the monument is the family coat of arms, with motto—"Fortis qui se vincit."

THE ADELAIDE MEMORIAL WINDOW

IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

THIS beautiful Memorial of the excellent Queen Adelaide has lately been placed in Worcester Cathedral; and has been highly commended for the admirable manner in which the entire work has been executed. The artist of the design is Mr. Frederick Preedy, of Worcester, by whom the treatment is thus described:—

It has been my aim in the design to select the most prominent female Saints and Holy Women, also, some of the most conspicuous Queens and Rulers from the Old and New Testaments, as figurative of the pious deeds of the good and gracious Sovereign whom the window is intended to commemorate; and further, to make the whole subject suited to the position which it occupies in the Cathedral (namely, the south end of the western transept), on the supposition that the subject of other windows of the Cathedral westward of this transept may be chosen from the Old Testament history; and the subjects for windows of the choir and all windows eastward of the transept, from the New Testament. As authority for some such arrangement of type and antitype, we constantly find the remnants of a complete series of subjects, which once adorned the windows of many of our churches—as, for instance, Canterbury and Lincoln Cathedrals, and Malvern Abbey.

The inscription at the foot of the window, written by Lord Lyttelton, is as follows:—

In majorem Dei Gloriam,
Et perpetuam, si detur,
memoriam
ADELAIDE REGINÆ,
Olim in hoc agro commorantē
Clementissimæ
Beneficissimæ
Pisimæ
Hanc Fenestram adornavimus,
A.D. MDCCCLIII.

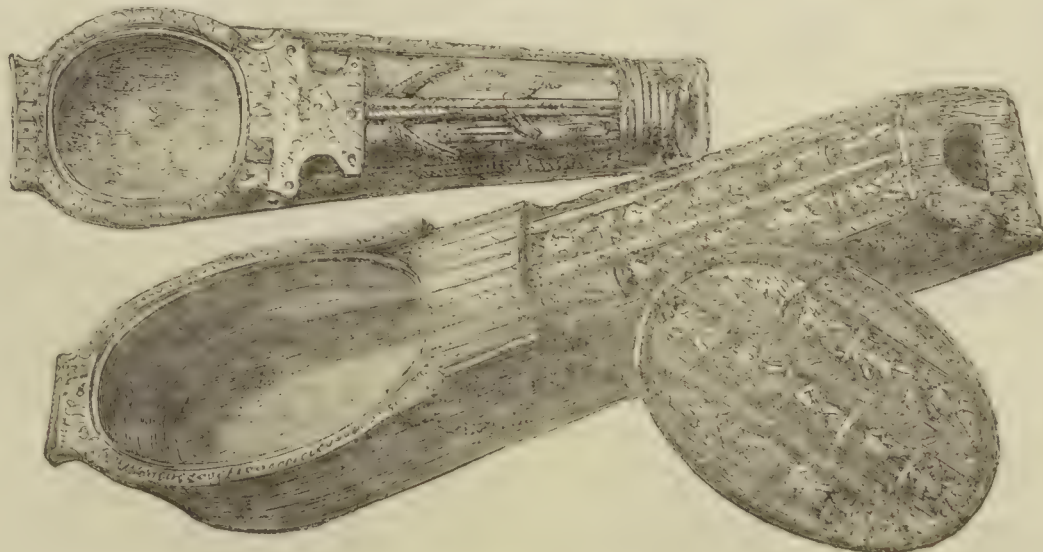
The centre of the window (which is of three lights, of the Early English period) represents a stem or root of Jesse, descriptive of the genealogy of Christ, and is intended to form a connecting link between the old and new dispensations. It is in illustration of Isaiah, ch. xi., v. 1, 2. Jesse lies recumbent at the foot; from his side issues the stem or vine, branching out into foliage, supporting figures of the twelve lesser and four greater Prophets, and forming a vesica-shaped medallion for the reception of each of the principal figures in the order following, reading upwards:—1st. David, bearing sceptre and harp; on either side of him the Prophets Hosea and Joel. 2nd. Solomon, bearing a sceptre and book, with Prophets on either side. 3rd. Salathiel, bearing a scroll, inscribed *Jaconia Filius, Neri Filius*. 4th. Zerobabel, bearing a model of a temple in his left hand, and an olive-branch and golden candlestick in his right, he having laid the foundation of the second Temple. The Prophet Zechariah points to the olive branch as representing Zerobabel (See Zech., chap. iv.). 5th. Joseph, the husband of Mary, bearing a book and lily. 6th. The Virgin, with infant Saviour, the Saviour being crowned, holding the globe in his left hand; the right in attitude of benediction. 7th. Christ in majesty: in the same



THE ADELAIDE MEMORIAL WINDOW, IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

compartment are the four greater Prophets, above whom the branches of the vine form seven circles, containing the seven spirits described in the text from Isaiah before alluded to.

The western light has at the foot, St. Wulstan, with angels bearing a scroll inscribed with Psalm cxxvii., v. 1. The figures above (reading upwards) are Deborah, Hannah, Abigail, Esther, Judith; angels support a crown of glory over the head of each. Abraham's bosom, or Paradise



COFFINS FROM THE SITE OF BABYLON, JUST ADDED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

NEW BOOKS, &c.

FIELD'S WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and
CHRISTENING PRESENTS, at the Great Bible Warehouse, 65
Regent Street, corner of Abchurch Lane. Splendid Illustrated Large Type
FAMILY BIBLES, one guinea; Rich Velvet CHURCH SERVICES
in morocco lock-cases, for 15s.; Elegant P.CKET REFERENCE
BIBLES, with Commentary and Maps, and rime and clasps, 10s. od.
the Complete Bible and Prayer, bound in morocco, with rime and clasps,
3s. 6d.; also, the Bible and Prayer, 2 vols., with clasps, 7s. od., suitable
for children. And Field has the largest, cheapest, and best stock in
the kingdom.—65, Regent street.



MALTA: VALETTA, FROM THE QUARANTINE HARBOUR.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.—THE VOYAGE TO MALTA.

THE ease, celerity, and comparative comfort with which the greater part of the brigade of Guards and the 28th Regiment have been conveyed to Malta, in some measure justify the enormous laudation which we have bestowed on ourselves as a great maritime state, with vast steam locomotive power. The 28th Regiment, in the *Niagara*, made a remarkably fine passage, and suffered but little discomfort; not any, indeed, beyond that which invariably attends on some 800 "men at sea," who are imprisoned for the time being with the John-sonian alternative of being drowned; but the 62nd, who made a run of 16 days from Cork, with the aid of canvas alone, had no reason to complain very much, even though they were not quite so rapidly conveyed as if they had been impelled by steam. Had the Guards, who left Southampton Water on Thursday morning, Feb. 23, been stowed on board sailing vessels instead of steamers, they would have met a constant current of baffling winds, which were too light frequently for effective tacking, and were obstinate enough to defeat plain sailing; with these same winds they would have taken fourteen days to have got to Gibraltar alone, and their further voyage to Malta would have required about as many days more. The *Leander*, a 50-gun frigate, has been thirty days going from Gibraltar to Malta ere this, under similar circumstances. The only disadvantage attendant on steamers is the heat to which the men on the main-deck, about the engine, are necessarily exposed, and the reduction of accommodation *pro rata*, in consequence of the space required for the machinery; but this is more than—or, at all events, as much as—counterbalanced by the certainty of getting through the water in a shorter time.

The huge swarm of red-coated insects which settled on the decks of the *Ripon*, the *Orinoco*, and *Manilla*, on Wednesday, the 22nd of February, and which buzzed and bustled about so actively, nearly all that night, after the day of marching, of excitement, of leave-taking, and cheering and hunger, was hived, ere morning, in hammock, or blanket for the most part, as the vessels rode quietly amid the heavy rain in the waters of the Solent. They had been accompanied to their moorings off the Leap Buoy by the *Guernsey* steamer, filled

with friends, if not "sweethearts and wives," and when darkness set in they were left alone even by those. Soon after daylight anchors were tripped, and with full steam off dashed the little fleet. The *Ripon* was off by seven o'clock a.m. on Thursday, followed closely by the *Manilla*, and soon afterwards by the *Orinoco*.

They ran past the Needles at 8.15, and were soon bowling along with a fresh breeze on the bow (N.W.), in weather which sailors, by some strange perversity of the usual terms relating to the state of the atmosphere, denominated "moderate and fine," right from the land, and making straight for the Bay of Biscay. The breeze was, with all deference to Jack Tar, strong and blustering; but, with the excitement and novelty of the situation, the mind ruled the stomach, and the men were not sick, even though there was a long swell from westward; and they evinced the usual degree of anxiety as to the time for eating and drinking, which shows that the nastiest and most anti-gastric of all maladies had not seized them. The crews of the ships buried themselves swinging hammocks for the men. Fourteen inches is man-of-war allowance, but eighteen inches were allowed for the Guards. The hammocks were not strictly luxurious: they consisted of the hammock canvas, one blanket, and the military overcoat if they liked to use it. Knapsack stowing was wondrous work for the time; but even it failed after an hour or so, and there was nothing but looking at sea-gulls, smoking pipes, watching each other smoke, and wondering if "they were going to be sick."

On Friday, the long swell from the westward began to tell on the troops. The figure heads plunged refreshingly into the water, and the heads of the poor privates hung despondingly over gunwale, port sill, stay, and mess-tin, as their bodies bobbed to and fro with the creaking, tumbling tabernacle in which they were encamped. It was satisfactory to see that the paroxysms of the complaints were more characterised by resolute torpor, and a sullen determination "to do or die," than by the ecstatic misery of the Frenchman, or the prostrate inanity of the German. It showed that the last drop of Viking blood had not been purged out by the vapours of the fens or the fogs of the borders. Even at night they brightened up, and when the bugle sounded at nine o'clock nearly all were able to crawl into their hammocks for sleep. On

Saturday the speed of the vessels was increased from 9½ to 10 knots per hour; and the *Manilla* was left by the large paddle-wheel steamers far away buffeting with the swell and head-winds. On Sunday all the men had recovered to a great extent, and when the ship's company and troops were mustered at 10.30 for prayers, they looked as fresh as could be expected under the circumstances. In fact, as the day advanced, they became as lively as ever, and the sense of joyfulness for release from the clutches of their enemy were so strong that they cheered "a grampus," which blew close alongside, in reply to stentorian demand for "three cheers for the jolly old whale!" Monday was passed with the usual observances of cleaning decks, cooking, eating, steaming; but at four p.m., in lat. 33 deg. 43 min., long. 8 deg. 9 min. west, all hands roused up to look at a strange vessel with a dismasted vessel in tow. The *Ripon*, which came close to the stranger, hoisted her ensign, whereupon the stranger who had lost bowsprit and jib-boom, and seemed to have been in collision with the tower, ran up Russian colours. The Guards on board burst into a hearty cheer, but why it would be hard to say, unless that they drew breath at the first sight of the dubious enemy, and continued gazing on her, and the poor log of a Dutch galliot, which she dragged after her, till she was lost in the distance. On Tuesday the *Ripon* passed Tarifa, at 5.0 a.m.; and anchored in the quarantine ground of Gibraltar, to coal, half an hour afterwards. In consequence of the quarantine regulations, there was no communication with the shore, and the *Orinoco* passed, without stopping, through the Straits, but the soldiers in garrison lined the walls, and the men of "the Cruiser" manned yards, and as the *Ripon* steamed off at 3.30 p.m., after taking on board coals and tents and tent poles, they burst into hearty cheers, which were replied to with goodwill by the soldiers. The voyage continued with fine weather, but head winds, and on Thursday a target was run up to the fore-top-gallant stun-sail-boom of the *Ripon* for practice with the Minié rifle. By some extraordinary chance it turned out that this target was painted like a Russian soldier, and in half an hour it was so thoroughly riddled as to be useless. Running along at the rate of ten knots an hour, the *Orinoco* reached Malta on Sunday morning, at ten a.m., and the *Ripon* on Saturday night, soon after twelve o'clock.

As the several steam and sailing transports glided into the harbours of Malta, they were received with deafening cheers by their companions in arms, who thronged the battlements. The first division of Guards landed at two p.m. on the 4th, in miserably wet weather—four companies occupying Fort Manoel, three others the Lazaretto, and one company Fort Tigné, at the entrance of the quarantine harbour of Marsamuscetto, the horses of the field-officers and staff being sent into the Lazaretto cattle-sheds. The 28th landed on the same afternoon—three companies occupying the naval hospital store in Bighi Bay, at the entrance of the grand harbour of La Valetta; two companies, Fort St. Salvador, nearly adjoining; the head-quarters and two companies, the new works at Fort Verdala, within the Cottonera lines; and one company, Zabbar Gate, the first post beyond these works. The second division of Guards had the advantage of finer weather, and landed at one p.m. on the 5th, in the Lazaretto.

The arrival of the troops naturally increases the gaiety of the town, and slightly increases the markets; but lodgings are still to be had in plenty, nor are the hotels all full. The Union Club have increased their subscribers, and allowed the new officers to join for a month on paying a pound. The Maltese Club members have invited the officers of the new regiments to the hospitality of their rooms during their stay. Nothing could have been, by any possibility, better arranged than the landing of the troops: not an accident nor a misfortune, and the soldiers look as fresh and in as good order as if just fresh from their barracks. They all speak in the highest terms of the very comfortable manner in which they came out—feeding excellent and plenty, better even than in their barracks in England.

The General has issued a strict order that all the officers shall dress in uniform, so that our streets appear very gay. The soldiers mix freely with the inhabitants, who, in a quiet way, give them a hearty welcome; and, on Sunday, the coffee-houses were all full, and the Maltese freely treating the soldiers. The wine, towards evening, had its effect on their heads, but did not interfere with their tempers; and everything has gone on smoothly and pleasantly, not a single complaint having reached the police. The soldiers are looking clean and respectable, walking about seeing the lions, and receiving every mark of civility and kindness from the inhabitants, in the same spirit that it is offered.



ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXIV.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1854.

[GRATIS.]

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We have this week the pleasure of publishing four Engravings from pictures, in various classes of art, in the present year's Exhibition at the British Institution.

"SANCHO PANZA AND HIS WIFE."—BY J. GILBERT.

The place of honour is given to Gilbert's spirited picture, "Sancho Panza informing his Wife of his coming Dignity, and of his Intention to

make his Daughter a Countess." Our engraving of it will fully confirm and justify our praise, in a previous notice, of the admirable manner in which the figures are studied and the story told. How exactly the expression of the countenances are in harmony with the vigorous dialogue:—

"I tell you, wife, that did I not expect ere long to see myself the governor of an island, I should drop down dead upon the spot."
"Go, you, husband," replied Teresa, "to your governing and islanding, and puff yourself up as you please; as for my girl and I, by the bones of

my mother, we will neither of us stir a step from our own town."—*Don Quixote*, part ii., ch. 5.

The costumes are strictly national and historical. The dog, and various articles of furniture and company, are well in keeping, and faithfully represented; and the colouring, of which we particularly spoke in our last notice, is admirable for judicious selection and harmonious arrangement.

(Continued on page 260.)



"SANCHO PANZA AND HIS WIFE."—PAINTED BY JOHN GILBERT.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

(From our Military Correspondent.)

THE motive influencing Government to withdraw her Majesty's troops from several of the West India islands propounds an enigma not readily solved. Barbadoes, Trinidad, and St. Lucia, are the favoured stations where the Queen's soldiers are to be garrisoned. Detachments furnished for the protection of St. Kitt's and Dominica were called into headquarters on the 9th January last. Those from Tobago and St. Vincent have likewise been embarked. As a temporary measure, Antigua and Grenada retain their complement, on account of the difficulty of providing quarters for them at present in any of the three islands previously mentioned; but eventually they will be removed. The barracks at Barbadoes are now filled, while three companies are encamped on the Savannah. The commissariat and store-keepers are under orders to proceed to headquarters from the posts vacated, on completing their accounts; and a gloomy anticipation of the future is reserved for the proprietors who remain on their estates.

Barbadoes was conquered in 1625; Trinidad, in 1797; and St. Lucia, in 1803. St. Kitt's was ceded in 1623; Dominica, in 1783; Tobago colonised in 1763; Grenada, in 1783; and St. Vincent in the same year. At the smaller islands of Nevis, Montserrat, and Tortola, it has not been customary to locate troops; but the recent outbreak in the latter colony might have led to further disastrous results, had it not been for the friendly assistance afforded by the Dutch, from St. Thomas's.

When these several islands were conquered or ceded to the British Crown, and colonisation encouraged, the promise of military protection formed a leading feature, influencing men to emigrate from England, and engage in the speculation. Had such concession been withheld, it may be questioned whether English capital would, at that period, have been risked. The Carrib Islands were then populated by a race now nearly extinct, having been succeeded by the African blacks imported as slaves. Since emancipation, the value of West India property has greatly deteriorated, and the enforcement of the present measure cannot tend towards a reaction. The supporters of the abolition of slavery merit the highest commendation; but has not the anticipated good exceeded the result? The negro is proverbially averse to any description of labour; and, provided he can exist without the fatigue of work, it would be difficult to make him comprehend and advantages derivable from exertion. In a country abounding with fruit, vegetables, and fish, and with a climate obviating the necessity of procuring warm clothing, he prefers a precarious livelihood—no matter how obtained—rather than honestly to earn his subsistence. The majority of a population being so disposed, there is no satisfactory guarantee for quiet and peaceable conduct. The presence of the military has hitherto imposed an immediate check on occasions of violence and disturbance. Negroes have not courage to face the Queen's troops; but, if animated with the spirit of revolt, evil passions might prompt them to the commission of any crime, if uncontrolled by a disciplined force. In the smaller islands the number of police does not amount to more than from fifteen to twenty men; and these would be found of small utility in the event of sudden and serious outrage. To what source, then, can the planter look for assistance in the time of trouble, the soldiers of the line having been removed from the possibility of affording aid? The proprietors of estates are now left at the mercy of the blacks, to act as caprice or bad feelings dictate. By the last arrived West India mail, information was brought that St. Vincent was already threatened with an outbreak. The Lieutenant-Governor had applied to Barbadoes for a company, offering to pay £2500 per annum out of the island treasury, if permitted to retain soldiers for the protection of the inhabitants.

If retrenchment is the desired object on the part of the home Government, it will not be attained by simply stationing the present establishment among three islands. The saving must be achieved by reducing the general staff in the command. It is currently reported at Barbadoes that every department will be more or less curtailed. The appointment of General Commanding the Troops, will, it is said, devolve on a Major-General instead of being held as at present. That arrangement would substitute an Assistant Military Secretary for the higher grade. One Aide-de-Camp would be struck off, and five Fort Adjutants return to their corps. A Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals is spoken of in place of the Inspector. Three first-class Staff-Surgeons will in that case be borne on the strength in lieu of six, and so on through the other grades. It is likewise expected retrenchments will be effected in the offices of the Deputy Adjutant-General and Deputy Quarter-Master General, as well as in the Commissariat and Ordnance Storekeepers' departments. The officers of these several branches who have reached headquarters from the vacated stations, being supernumeraries, are to return to England by an early opportunity.

The result of these changes will unquestionably diminish expense, but the end will be achieved by a formidable loss to the colonists in being deprived of security, not alone for their property, but at the same time placing in jeopardy even the lives of themselves and their families. It may be judged "expedient" to carry out the project, but it is assuredly a cruel measure. The feeling of safety so long enjoyed by sojourners in the West Indies will rapidly give place to painful consideration regarding their now helpless condition. Should troubles arise, the ungarrisoned islands cannot receive succour until after the mischief is accomplished, when interference must necessarily prove fruitless. These, and other points of pressing importance to the planter, should be well and carefully considered before Government leaves him to his fate, surrounded as he is by an indolent and uneducated race. Persistence in the new plan will increase the too prevailing embarrassments constantly complained of, and few men will voluntarily reside on an estate in perpetual disquietude through apprehension of impending calamity. By withholding military support, the better class of persons in the neglected islands will be necessitated to abandon their possessions, and it will prove no easy matter to find new purchasers for plantations under such discouraging circumstances.

VICTORIA LODGING-HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

THOSE whose energy and interest are exerted towards attaining a philanthropic object, become speedily conversant with the difficulties inseparably attendant on applications for pecuniary support. Reasons for non-compliance are readily advanced, and oftentimes the objections raised appear unanswerable. In no country throughout Europe can be found so many benevolent institutions, supported by voluntary contributors, as in England. There is scarcely a class in the community that does not boast of some refuge being available in cases of extreme need. Houses of reception are open for the homeless wanderer, and even crime finds shelter and inducement for reformation. The donations bestowed, and legacies annually bequeathed, for charitable purposes in the United Kingdom are innumerable; but the position of the wife and children of the British soldier has hitherto been passed without salutary amendment. So great an oversight may possibly be attributed to the natural conclusion that Government would assuredly provide against demoralising influences, which in a civilised age we may well blush when acknowledging that until now have been utterly disregarded. The degradation to which women living in barracks are compulsorily necessitated, has already been demonstrated in this Journal. Even if originally impressed with sound moral notions and religious feelings, it is impossible a female can escape undefiled from the contamination she constantly breathes. Recruited as the English army is, the habits and language of the private soldier cannot in all instances be quoted as irreproachable. What, then, is to be expected from a woman who passes her days and nights in a room occupied by ten or perhaps thirty men?

Hundreds of individuals withhold donations from incertitude as to

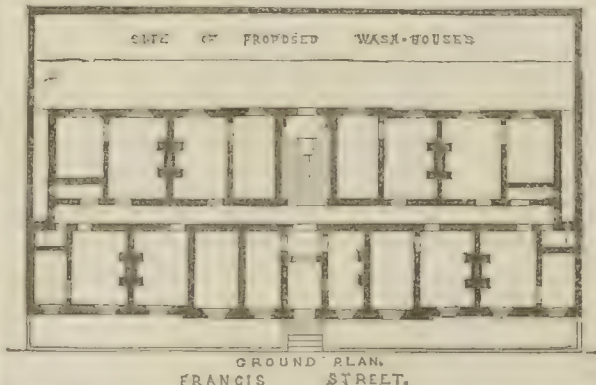
their appropriation, rather than from disinclination to bestow the bounty. In the case of the Victoria Lodging-house no such objection can be started. The names of the trustees offer sufficient guarantee on that point. Honour is due to the officers of her Majesty's household troops and others, who have set an example which doubtless, will liberally be responded to. The projectors of this excellent establishment purpose to provide suitable accommodation for the wives and children of soldiers quartered in London, and likewise entertain an intention of erecting wash-houses. Married men living out of barracks receive twopenny per diem exclusive of their pay, an amount totally inadequate for supplying a family with a decent lodging, board, and fuel. But, if furnished with a clean and well-ventilated apartment, rent free, they would be enabled to meet whatever charges might be decided on towards defraying expenses consequent on maintaining the es-



THE VICTORIA LODGING-HOUSE.

tablishment. Thus, freed from the pollution to which narrowed means force them to subject their families, the wives will be afforded opportunity for industry, and the children brought up respectfully and in comfort.

The Victoria Lodging-house now building is designed for the accommodation of fifty-four tenants. That proportion is comparatively small when the number of married soldiers is taken into consideration; but the building could rapidly be enlarged were the affluent to commensurate their bounty by the incalculable good they might confer on those whose devotion and loyalty have ever shone conspicuous when called upon to uphold the honour of their Sovereign and their country. Unlike most other institutions, the Victoria Lodging-house will be enabled to defray its own expenses after completion. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to notify his approval of the undertaking by heading the



GROUND-PLAN OF THE VICTORIA LODGING-HOUSE.

list of subscribers; and, when a generous and humane project is substantially based, it would be difficult to point out an instance where the support of her Majesty's Consort is withheld.

It would be easy to particularise the prime movers in this benevolent and truly righteous enterprise; but those who conscientiously labour to do good are the very last to wish their names bruited abroad in terms of approbation; and the bitter humiliations endured by the soldier's wife has long furnished a prolific theme for animadversion. But it was reserved for the officers of the Guards practically to lay a foundation for that reform which it is hoped the Secretary at War will vigorously follow up throughout the army. So noble and disinterested an example cannot fail in ensuring support; and it never can be contemplated that human endeavours to rescue women and young children from scenes and conversation alike repugnant, will be retarded in effect, from paucity of funds. That which is now commenced, should long since have been completed by Government; but, as pecuniary outlay forms the rock whereon benefits launched in legislative councils generally wreck, let it be shown that the liberality of individuals can cheerfully tender aid in behalf of the soldier's family, and thus rescue hundreds from degradation and vice.

A CRUISE IN THE BLACK SEA.

(From a Correspondent.)

We have just returned from another cruise in the Euxine. On the afternoon of Friday (28th January) we got orders to prepare for sea, and to take the *Firebrand* under our orders. We both anchored for the night at the mouth of the Bosphorus, and early next morning proceeded into the Black Sea. We then waited for two Frenchmen, *Gomer* and *Sand*, who came out soon after. We at first thought that our destination was Varna, but the French made signal to steer for Kaffa, on the Crimea, not very far from Sebastopol. Before entering the Euxine we loaded with shot, and made warlike preparations, such as getting shell into the stowage, &c. We reached Kaffa on the 31st; but before going in we sighted a large vessel under topsails running along the land inshore. Being foremost steamer, we immediately signalled an enemy, beat to quarters for action, and stood in for the vessel with our guns run out and pointed at her. However, she was no Russian after all, for, on seeing us bear down, she hoisted Austrian colours, and we then made her out to be a large merchant ship. We bore up for Kaffa, the weather really frightfully cold; thermometer standing ten degrees below zero. The only building we made out were two spires of churches, the rest of the town appeared completely buried in snow, and all the country round one mass of white. There were three small Russian steamers lying here, and a good many merchant vessels, but we only looked in, I believe, to see if the Russian fleet were there. We then shaped our course for Varna, which we reached on the evening of the 3rd of February. It is beautifully situated, and pretty to look at outside; but, like all Turkish towns, muddy and dirty within. All things seemed good and very cheap there. We left next evening, and arrived in the Bosphorus the morning after, anchoring at Buyukderé for the forenoon, as it was snowing heavily, and too thick at that time to go down amongst the fleet. In the afternoon we anchored at Beicos, and to-day (6th February) commenced coaling.

COLONEL STYKE, F.R.S., of the Hon. East India Company's service, has been elected to the office of Lord Rector of the University of Marischal College, Aberdeen, by three of the four nations; and by a numerical majority of votes of 140 to 105. The installation is to take place on a late day in March.

RENDLE'S "PRICE CURRENT AND GARDEN DIRECTORY."—This is a scientific catalogue of the seeds of garden plants, by Mr. Rendle, of Plymouth, the eminent nurseryman: the pamphlet will be very suggestive to all who are fond of a garden, as it contains not only a classified list of every necessary or ornamental garden seed, but also the fullest description of the plants and mode of cultivating them. We rarely find so much information in so small a compass.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.—A DAWN OF HOPE.

WE have devoted to the consideration and discussion of matters connected with the Corporation of London much more than our space would usually warrant. Some of our readers may have thought the shortcomings of that ancient body have been made more prominent than it deserved. That, however corrupt may have been its conduct, however extravagant its expenditure, and however iniquitous its administration; still it is comparatively an unimportant, and, in some respects, an insignificant part of the great metropolis. Those who entertain such views forget how deeply and widely its influence ramifies. There is not a sewer, creek, wharf, or ordinary landing-place, from Staines to Yantlet Creek, uninfluenced by its government. There is not a portion of the great valley of London where its lack of wisdom is not felt, nor could there be found, we verily believe, five hundred persons in a population of 2,500,000 who would not unhesitatingly declare that the Corporation, instead of being a benefit to the people, has been the greatest obstacle to public improvement. When we remember that the population of London is larger than either of four kingdoms on the continent of Europe, nearly as large as Scotland, and contains a larger number of human beings than existed in England during the reign of Henry VIII.;—when, furthermore, we know that our columns reach every class of the population, embracing every sphere of life, and are probably perused by half a million of people, whose residences may be found within the radius of twenty miles, measured from St. Paul's Cathedral, the whole of whom are directly interested in the investigation now proceeding—all being subject to the unwise duty on coal—we have felt ourselves justified in giving all the information within our reach. By thus endeavouring to educate the general mind, we have enabled public-spirited men to suggest such improvements as may lead to a thorough system of municipal government for the whole metropolis. The time of action is at hand; and, if the ancient Corporation be not completely revised, the fault will be, not with the public press, which is unanimous upon the subject; not with the Commissioners, who already, by their searching questions, strongly indicate the decision at which they will arrive; but, with the pusillanimity of the people whose interests are directly involved. If the citizens of London desire a complete and perfect economical system of government; if surrounding districts earnestly wish to curb the presumption of the City, and strictly to define the area of its influence, now is the time for action. Let every parish, district, and township within twenty miles of St. Paul's Cathedral, petition Parliament to effect an entire change: point out the anomaly of the nineteenth-century of the population being taxed for the advantage of the twentieth part, without having either a voice in its proceedings, or any advantage from its administration. Government requires no spur, it needs no argument; it only asks the support of the aggrieved as one incentive to warrant the completeness of the reformation they desire to introduce. Let this be given, not tardily, but fully and promptly, and with an energy as if it were meant; and no Jesuitry, however clever—no reasoning, however specious—will save the Corporation of London from the doom that awaits it.

In our series of articles we have hastily glanced at the condition of the streets, the river, the bridges, the markets, and almost every matter of interest to the public. We have reviewed the evidence given against the Corporation, and referred to the elaborate answer drawn up by the officers of the Corporation, under the superintendence of the Consolidated Committee. It has been our duty to go into the discussion as a matter of public interest, to weigh deliberately every argument, so as to determine whether the charges were refuted or remained in force. Now, we are bound to record that, after reading all that has been said on both sides, the Corporation stands entirely and most completely condemned. Contradictions have been numerous, denials of the truth of previous evidence frequent; but none of the gravest accusations have been disproved. Charges of malversation have not been made; therefore, the honesty of the Corporation has never been impugned. Charges of incompetence have certainly been given; but, as they are only matters of opinion, and cannot be held to be criminal, must go for what they are worth, and the public will adopt or reject the evidence according to the faith they have in the witness.

The great charge undeniably is that of general wasteful extravagance, and that has not in any way been denied—except by a few of the officers—and, inasmuch as they are interested parties, their opinions must be taken with caution. An intelligent and newly-created deputy has declared that, in his opinion, and in the opinion of the public, the inquiry has entirely failed in showing any defect in the management of the Corporation. His evidence is rather the expression of a cherished desire to have things remain as they are, than the opinion of a perfectly clear and unbiassed reason. Another witness, instead of adhering to the large questions involved, went off on collateral issues; but was speedily drawn back to the proper point, and desired to direct his evidence to the charges made. His remarks on Smithfield were held to be beside the question: that matter being settled, it was considered undesirable to re-open it. He then attempted to rebut certain opinions in regard to the bridges of the metropolis; and was again reminded that matters of fact in regard to the Corporation, and not matters of opinion, having reference to bridges, were then before the Commission. Foiled and half-baffled by his own bewildering devices, he declared that no article had ever been sent to the public papers at the instigation of the Committee, or through the instrumentality of its agents; and, therefore, he gave the evidence of Mr. Bennoch on that head the flattest contradiction. The gentleman seems to have forgotten that Mr. Norris and Mr. Acland had certified the fact. Nay, more. Mr. Scott himself had not only bought a paper in which to insert such articles, but declared on oath that £100 had been spent on literary men and lawyers. For what purposes were the literary men engaged? Some witnesses avow that articles were written and paid for by the Corporation. If the money went to bribe persons having influence on a newspaper, and the proprietors were only to be rewarded by the purchase of the prescribed number of copies, the cases in no way mended; only instead of being a direct bribe to the newspaper proprietors, it was a roundabout way of arriving at the same result. Instead of corrupting the principal reservoir, they only polluted one of the tributaries. The end was the same. Judging from the ostentatious mention of the names of certain respectable papers, we can only conclude that either those papers shared in the infamy, or were mentioned to bolster up and give an air of credibility to an otherwise ridiculous, if not infamous, statement, unsupported by any evidence, and in direct contradiction of the best-informed members of the Corporation. We place very little faith in the opinion of the witness, for we understand that he was the great opponent of the removal of Smithfield—the chief cause of its being placed in a locality nearly as crowded as the one from which it has to be removed; and now takes credit for supporting plans which will involve an expenditure of £350,000. An impartial reader might gather from the evidence under consideration that Mr. Taylor was the most thorough reformer connected with the Corporation, and he takes credit for some new design for meat markets, and a railway to connect the northern railways with the Post-office. This gentleman is clearly a reformer by compulsion; for, on referring to a file of newspapers, we discover his name prefixed to speeches opposing the introduction of railways to Farringdon-street, the construction of bridges, the removal of Smithfield, and in favour of compelling all dealers within the City to take up their freedom. By some singular process of legerdemain, or an extraordinary assurance, he seems foremost in opposing every proposition for improvement; and, also, ever foremost in claiming

credit for the establishment of what he opposed. Verily, there is little occasion to search far for abundant proofs that consistency of character and harmony of conduct are not Corporation virtues.

The evidence is getting excessively diluted. The leading men of the Corporation, and all the principal officers of the ancient municipality, have been heard; and, so far as we can judge, they have increased the tide of popular disfavour, rather than stayed it, by their evidence. Petty jealousies, personal attacks, misrepresentations, misquoted evidence, and opinions vague and unsatisfactory, have been the staples of their tedious examination. Not one of them has dared to defend either its system of accounts, or the items of which they are composed; while the best-informed witnesses make them the lever by which the Corporation is to be moved into its proper position, and £70,000 or £80,000 saved in its annual expense.

More important matters to the universal public will now engage our attention and occupy our space. The discussions in Parliament, the issues of war, and the good of the world are more momentous than the affairs of any given locality, however interesting they may happen to be. Although we close with this article all formal expositions of the conduct of the Corporation, we shall, nevertheless, watch the proceedings of the Commission, and look forward with deep interest to the report of the three able men who are so judiciously conducting the inquiry.

Here we might have stayed our strictures; but, advocates as we have ever been for the establishment of a thorough system of National Education, we hail with satisfaction every indication of a move in the right direction, and are cheered by a dawn of hope. There are specialties in education, as in everything else. Up to a certain point, education must be "massive unity, as the trunk of a tree is massive and one;"

beyond a certain point, it may and must stretch its branches in the direction the human being is intended to follow: legal knowledge for the law, theology for the Church, and anatomy and physiology for the medical practitioner. So we might go through every branch of study and industrial occupation. It is with more than ordinary satisfaction that we find independent witnesses opening up the affairs of Gresham College—not in a spirit of antagonism to the Corporation, but with the expressed object of rendering that institution a living spirit among the people, and not permitting it to continue a dead carcass, encumbering the earth. To this idea, the Corporation witnesses, as well as the Gresham professors, cordially assent. So, if, after all, nothing better should spring from the Commission now sitting than the restoration to vigour of the College founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, much good will have been done. The exposition referred to has already had this good result. Several institutions have begun to consider how they can adapt their rules to the rising wants of the age; and we have heard it stated—with how much truth we know not—that the Gresham Trust Committee, the London Institution Managers, the Mercantile and Maritime College Committee, and the Travers Testimonial Committee have conceived the propriety, and are considering the possibility, of consolidating their interests—their aim being the same—so as to establish a Mercantile, Maritime, Commercial, and Nautical College, managed by merchants, bankers, traders, and navigators; and thus elevate, by a thorough system of training, the various classes indicated by the names enumerated. This is a work worthy our times, and worthy the metropolis, and we earnestly hope that no jealousy or spleen will prevent a cordial co-operation of the several parties. The accomplishment of such a work will be honourable to all, and we shall be most happy to lend our aid to bring about so desirable a result.

bridge, up Holborn, Regent's-circus, Charing-cross, to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS office. While we were camped here we caught plenty of eels and black fish, the Werribee abounding in both, and the bush in wild pigeons and 'possums.

We started on the 18th March, surveying a road from the New Township to Geelong, a distance of thirty-five miles, and reached the latter place on the 30th. We arrived here on the 8th of April, and pitched our tents on a small eminence, so that we could have a good view of the bay. On Monday, 11th, commenced to survey the sea-coast for about five miles, and a large lake here called Swan Bay, on account of the numerous black swans upon it. Afterwards began to lay out the new township here. About a fortnight after I had been here, a man who had contracted to build a number of houses for the pilots, offered me work at 14s. per day, as a mason's labourer, and to quarry stone, with a wooden shed to lie in, made in the form of a tent, but far better; and to find myself; which offer I readily accepted. I gave Mr. Skene notice to leave at the end of the month, 30th of April. On Monday, 2nd of May, drew a cheque from Mr. Skene for the amount of wages due in his hands; walked to Geelong; went to the bank, got it cashed. Went to Melbourne, as I had seen letters advertised for my name, as lying at the post-office there. When I made application, there was none for me: I expect they had been given in a mistake to another party, and he had not the honesty to return them; so I had lost of time, trouble, and expense for nothing. I must not forget to mention that I wrote three different times to the Postmaster-General, at Melbourne, to know if there were letters lying at the post-office for me, and if there were, to forward them; but I regret to add, that I never got an answer. The third time I enclosed postage-stamps for an answer, thinking that they would not answer letters unless a stamp was sent for an answer. Need I say, sir, how different this would have been at home, had I written to the Postmaster-General in London? It gives me much pleasure to say that I have had occasion recently to write to the Postmaster of Geelong twice, and my communications have been promptly answered.

I left Melbourne on the 9th of May, for Williamstown; saw the pilot-master there; told him I was engaged at Shortland's Bluff, upon the houses for the pilots; he sent me down with the first pilot in the ship *Athlone*, of Liverpool. We were three days in getting down, through contrary winds. Three times we had the anchor up and down. I must not forget to mention the kindness of the captain, who invited me into the cabin, and at whose table I ate and drank all the time I was on board. Landed on the 13th May, about nine a.m. began work the same morning. There were six men altogether employed; and as there was a little unpleasantness regarding the coking, I undertook, in consideration of 5s. per week extra to cook, in addition to my own work, the greater part of which was done early in the morning and late at night. I remained here till the 4th of August, when I engaged with Captain D. M. L. Campbell, Custom-house officer, as cook for him and his boat's crew, 12s. per diem, Sunday included, and found in board, with a good tent to sleep in. My present situation is something like £2 per week better than the last, taking into account loss of time from various causes, yet not one of my own, and £1 per week for board; so that you see I lost nothing by learning to cook. By the *Victoria* steamer I sent £25 home; and by the same post that brings you this I shall send £20 more, to bring out a relative of mine, to whom I am deeply indebted, and whom I am bound by gratitude to assist: making a total of £60 I have sent home; and I did not fairly begin to work till the 20th of last November (1852). My first situation was at a farm six miles from Melbourne—£40 per annum, and to leave when I could mend myself; stopped a fortnight, and got cheated out of 15s. by the farmer; but I did not care. Engaged with Mr. Skene on the 10th of November—£65 a year, and found; stopped with him six months. Then engaged with a stone-mason—14s. a day: charge of board £1 per week: stayed eleven weeks and three days. Changed again to my present employment—four guineas per week clear money. So that you will see how I have progressed, step by step, in spite of the adage that "a rolling stone gathers no moss."

I cannot undertake to encourage emigration upon a large scale of the great bulk of the population to this country, except those employed in the building trade. There will be plenty of work for those in that branch of industry for a number of years, with good remuneration for their labour; but for the great mass of the men now flowing into this country I can see no hope. The *Times* is right: they are not the class of men for a new country; they are a drug in the market; the gold fields are their only resource, and God knows that is a sad alternative for them. While there is much to encourage, there is much to discourage, the new comers. To me the greatest cause of regret is, that everybody seems to make money for the sole purpose of flying from the country as from a place infected with the plague or pestilence. There is no inducement held out to the mass of the people to remain. The squatters have got such firm hold of the land, that I much fear, unless the home Government interfere some way or other, the people will rise *en masse*, and declare the lands free to the people who wish to cultivate them, and made lovely and beautiful the face of our good mother-earth—that emigration will begin to flow from here. We have a squatting Government to the back-bone; nearly all the members of the Council are squatters; and three-fourths of the Council are elected by squatters. This squatting-class interest hangs like a millstone round our necks—like an incubus it oppresses us, and weighs us down to the earth; and will require a Cobden, Bright, and Co., with a League at their back, to remove it. But few care; it will last some time. This is no home for them; their thoughts and hearts are elsewhere. There is nothing to attach us to the soil, to the country, or its institutions; and the Government seems determined there never shall be; and I can see no hope, no bright star in the heavens, to cheer one on. The work to be done is of an herculean nature; and men are so engrossed with money-making, upon the one hand, and of guarding their territory and large interest, upon the other, that the public welfare is never thought of. We have only just escaped a collision, by a time y concession on the part of the Government regarding the license-fee. The next question will be the unlocking the lands to the people; the Governor says he has not the power, it rests with the Home Office. The people are apt to ask the question "What has the British Government to do with the lands of this country?" That question will be asked many times yet, and will be answered in the end; and also the propriety of extending the suffrage to the digging population: neither of which the Government will attend to or the public care about until the pent up feeling of the masses breaks out into open defiance, and a strong demand is made which cannot be resisted, unless at the price of public peace and safety. It is a sad state of things when a Government teaches its people that they can obtain no redress of their grievances, except when they are prepared to set at naught all law and order, and help themselves; yet such is the policy of Mr. La Trobe's government; and he will be honoured by her Majesty with the title of Baronet for this, and her Ministers will find him another place of emolument and large patronage. For what? Studying the public welfare? No; but for preserving the interests of a class, and that a small one, from the encroachments of the common weal.

My great hope and ambition was, that in this far region I might become the owner of a plot of land to settle down upon, and live in peace, and contentment, and what is still better, independent of the whim and caprice of an employer; but, sad to say, I am farther off than ever. Land at home is cheaper than it is here; and, if things do not alter very much during the next few years, I hope to return to my dear old country once more, with a well-filled purse; or transfer my labour and capital to the land of the star-spangled banner. I see nothing to bind me to this country; I feel no interest in it; and, under present circumstances, I see no hope of overcoming the evil except by violence and bloodshed, for which I have no taste or desire; and yet, believe me, dear sir, I do not despair, because I shall win wealth here—that will be one part of my mission gained, and the world is before me. There are other lands as far and bright as this.

28th Nov., 1853.

My dear Sir,—I re-open my letter to say a few words more, ere I post this for the *Great Britain*, which sails on the 3rd of December. The above-named ship carried my last one to you; may I hope, sir, that when she returns to this part of the world, that she will bring me a token of your kind remembrance in the shape of a letter? I am sure I need not tell you how joyfully it will be received.

Since I last wrote we have had another wreck, and two vessels were run ashore to prevent them sinking, on Monday, the 14th March, five p.m. Several sail in sight. About half past five a French ship, the *Marie*, in entering the Heads, struck upon a sunken rock, known as the Corsair Rock. It had only been surveyed about a fortnight before this, and no danger was known. The *Marie* was a small vessel, and was run aground at two miles from shore, was wrecked, the deck strewn, and the crew of 11 men perished. A small boat, the *Orion*, was blown up, and a gun crew, in entering, struck the same rock. She was a small vessel, and was run aground at two miles from shore. There were only a Mr. B. Kelly, his wife, and six children, and one single man passenger, respectively. That she was on a foreign ship, the loss of life would have been terrible; or had it been a French ship, or had the time been later at the time, it is probable the wrecking crew would have been saved; it is a pity that the crew of the *Orion* are not saved; they were all drowned, and the crew of the *Marie* were all drowned, and the crew of the *Orion* were all drowned. At one time I counted ten boats near her. The crew lowered their own boats, and were all in one boat reached them; one of the pilot-boats took them in tow, as they had a good sail, and brought them ashore here. So quick was the thing done, that the captain came ashore in a pair of slippers, and Mrs. Kelly without any covering for her head except a handkerchief.

Some time on the Monday night the ship went to pieces, and for two days the beach was strewn with parts of the wreck and cargo, which was a very valuable one.

The *Orion* and *Marie* were both on the 14th inst., and is now daily expected back from Spain, and will have here in twenty-four hours. I will now conclude this long narrative, hoping that it will not be uninteresting, and should like to meet with a favourable reception. You shall hear from me again. In conclusion, dear sir, be ever to remain yours sincerely,

WILLIAM NIXON.

TESTIMONIALS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

THESE superb pieces of Plate have been designed and manufactured at the establishment of Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street, and present fine specimens of working in metal; and are worthy of illustration, as examples of that department of design.

THE GOLD CUP AND COVER.

Is made of Australian gold, sent over for the purpose by the Hebrew community residing at Melbourne, as a mark of their respect to the Chief Rabbi. The design consists of a circular foot, with chased border, whence springs a banana-tree, which expands into and supports the cup. This is divided into four compartments, on two of which are chased medallions of the "Lion and the Lamb," and the Chalice and open Bible. The other two are occupied by the accompanying inscription, in Hebrew and English. Festoons of flowers gracefully depend from the lower part of the body; while the cover is embossed with wreaths of laurel:—

This Cup, made from gold the produce of the mines of Victoria, is presented to the Rev. J. Nathan Marcus Adler, Chief Rabbi of the British Jews, as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by his brethren in this colony; and to mark their sense of his indefatigable exertions in the holy cause of Religion and Education.—Melbourne, Victoria, July 12, 1852 (A.M., 5612).

THE

WILLIAMS' TESTIMONIAL.

Is a magnificent Silver Candelabrum, of the Louis Quatorze style, formed by a pillar, surrounded by the Three Graces, bearing wreaths of flowers. These are surmounted by branches of a graceful form, to hold eight lights, with a centre of pierced scroll-work, containing a glass for flowers. The base is triangular, having on one compartment the arms of J. Williams, Esq.; on another, the arms of Macclesfield; and, on the third, the following inscription:—

To record their gratitude for faithful and assiduous services in Parliament, and to testify their esteem and admiration of private worth and virtue, this offering is respectfully presented, by the Reformers of Macclesfield, to JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.; who for five years—1847 to 1852—represented their populous borough in the House of Commons, and during that period was the zealous and consistent advocate of Progress, Reform, Retrenchment, and Freedom, Civil and Religious; in the firm but humble hope that a life so valuable may long be preserved, for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen, as well as for the adornment of a private station, the inhabitants of Macclesfield desire thus to express their sincere regard for the character of an amiable man and an estimable citizen.

THE CAPEL TESTIMONIAL.

Is a Silver Centre-piece, consisting of a column encircled by two gracefully-formed figures, representing Peace, and surmounted by three branches, supporting glass dishes for fruit, and a centre tazza for flowers. The base is elaborately worked and finely proportioned, and bears this inscription:—

From the Spanish Bondholders, to JAMES CAPEL, Esq. 1852.

LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.

(BY A WORKING MAN.)

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

QUEENSLIFF, SHORTLAND'S BLUFF, 28th September, 1853.

Many thanks for your kindness in publishing my letter of December 26, 1852, and more so for the kind expression of your opinion of the humble writer of the same. Should you deem this worthy of a space in the pages of your paper, I hope that what I am about to say may be of use to many who are thinking of seeking a home here in this far distant land, and, perhaps, may amuse a few others who may know me, and shall read these lines.

When I last wrote to you I was in the Surrey field party of Mr. A. J. Skene, our camp at Mr. Griffith's station, now a member of the Legislative Council. He was formerly a nominee of the Crown; but, not liking such an unpleasant and subservient situation, he resigned his post, came forward at the late election as an independent member for one of the pastoral districts (I forget which); and, though he does not profess to be a popular Liberal member, still, what I have seen of his conduct in the Council Chamber, through the columns of the press, leads me to believe he is on the side of popular principles and interests. We left this gentleman's station on the 27th December, after being treated with the utmost kindness. We laid out here two sections of 640 acres for Macchus Marsh—which name is a misnomer, for a finer vale or tract of land I never saw; and I had a good opportunity of judging of its production, as the farmers were in the midst of harvest when we arrived there. The wheat is superior to any I ever saw in a garden at home. I had the pleasure of eating some of the potatoes grown there—fine large ones, and as mealy as any Irishman could desire. The

soil is black and rich in the extreme, in depth about four feet. It is a large valley—I should say six miles in length by three in breadth. Through the middle runs the river Werribee, a small running stream in summer; but in winter, when the rains descend, and the flood gathers from the many hills and mountains through which the Werribee runs, it becomes much swollen, and a portion of the marsh is under water for a few days, whilst the fall is so great that the water is soon carried off. A Mr. Bacchus was the first settler here, and the place takes its name from him; but I see by a late *Argus* that the farmers have held a meeting to consider the propriety of changing the name to Spring Vale, which I am sure will be far more appropriate than its present cold repulsive one. At this place there are two large public-houses on the line of road from Melbourne to the gold-fields: the first one—belonging to a Mr. Crook, a fine specimen of the Yorkshireman—is a building, or a number of buildings, equal to any gin-palace in your metropolis, and much reminds one of the good old road-side inn with which the old country abounds, but which are scarce here; the other one is a large wooden building, only one story in height. Good beds are kept at both these houses, which are extremely clean. This element of comfort I am happy to say, is the prevailing feature of the two establishments; and I may say with truth that the fortunate owners of them will be able to retire in a few years independent. There are two stores here, doing a pretty good business, at one of which the Post-office is kept (there is a mail twice a week from Melbourne—Tuesday and Friday); 'twas there I posted my last to you; a bakehouse, a smith's shop, two shoemakers and menders, a flour-mill (worked by steam), a saw-mill, and a blacksmith, and I believe the Scotch Presbyterians meet on a Sunday morning in one of the farmer's houses for divine worship. A large estate is now in the process of being sold, which might do credit to any English estate or mill-owner. This was formerly the residence of Mr. Bacchus, but is now the property of the Government, for the purpose of a public house, and a residence for a magistrate. I think the inhabitants in and around the neighbourhood, and in the neighbourhood of the Scotch branch of the river, are much better than the Scotch branch of the river, and I had near forgot to say that the water of the Werribee is beautiful and clear, and sweet to drink. Almost all the settlers have got wells of good water, at least those who like to be at the trouble and expense of sinking for water can get it here, which I can assure you is a great desideratum in this country. Our visit to this place was for the purpose of laying out a township, on the left bank of the river, in quarter and half-acre allotments. While I was here I went twice to Geelong and once to Melbourne; in the former case to send two five-pound drafts home; and in the latter, to get my boxes out of the steamer-room where they had been from the time of my leaving the ship. In coming back the first time to the camp I lost myself for two days, or what is commonly called here got bushed—wandering about under a burning sun, without water, a heavy load upon my back, no track, finger-post, or beaten path, or mile-stone to direct me to my destination; and, when I did get to the camp, I was so tired, so that I had not with a human being or habitation to give me a drink of water and get me back. After a little suffering from sore-throat, and pain from extreme weariness, I got at last to the camp, and found that I had travelled in such a roundabout way, as, starting from Blackfriars-



TESTIMONIALS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

(Continued from page 257.)

"MARKING THE COVEY." By H. HALL.

Harry Hall's picture of "Marking the Covey" will be admired and appreciated by the votaries of field-sports, as well as the admirers of art. It is a capital sporting group, in a true sporting country; the old gamekeeper seated on his donkey, and pointing to the distant covey as they are about to settle, is true to the life; the rough shooting pony and boys in attendance indicate that the party are waiting or the setting out of the 'squire, heir master; to whom appearances omise a good day's sport.

"MIA CARISSIMA." By C. BROCKY.

This is a pretty study of an Italian peasant woman, with her child dangling in her arms, whom she addresses impulsively in words equivalent to "mother's darling," and other pet phrases which have become traditional in nursery life. The head of the child is cleverly studied, the attitude also happily conceived, and the treatment generally vigorous and effective.

"THE EASTERN STORY-TELLER." By COKE SMYTH.

"The Eastern Story-teller" (471), by Coke Smyth, we have already spoken of with approbation. In now engraving it we have another opportunity of pointing out the varied merits which it exhibits. The face and figure of the "story-teller," his uplifted hand, his excited eye, the lighted tobacco spilt out of the bowl of his chibouk, indicate that he has wrought himself up to a perfect frenzy by the details of the narrative which he is about bringing to a close. His auditors are all deeply engrossed with the subject, although they are differently moved by it. The young are wrapped in admiration of the more dazzling achievements recorded; the old are excited to indignation at some acts of cruelty or wrong; the females are all heart for the tender distresses of the lovers (what story is there without lovers?); whilst the Nubian slave near the door betrays, by a vacant grin, that he has but a very confused notion of some of the more salient features of the narrative, and that he is as much amused at the story-teller as the story. Indeed, the variety in the expressions of the heads is remarkable, and shows a great deal of study and discrimination. It may be questioned whether the group as a whole, particularly as relates to the females, is Oriental in character; and in the solitary instance, in which the *yashmac* or veil is introduced, it is certainly not accurately represented being too thick in material, and not properly put on. The drawing throughout is very careful; but, it must be added, that the colouring is not quite so successful, wanting in brilliancy and transparency.

We take this opportunity, and a few words will suffice for the purpose, of noticing the works of Sculpture which contribute to the



"MIA CARISSIMA."—PAINTED BY C. BROCKY.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

attractions of the present Exhibition. They are only fifteen in number mostly of small dimensions; and none of extraordinary merit. The best is a marble group of two children, by Patrio Park, entitled "Sisterly Affection and Protection." There is great naturalness about the figures, and a childish innocent expression in the features, which is pleasing; but there is a stiffness and dryness of style which mars the effect. "The Usurper," by J. G. Lough, is a droll conceit, cleverly carried out—a young Cupid has shot an eagle with his little bow and arrow, and lies sleeping in his nest. J. H. Foley has a good marble of a "Youth's Head." "A Sleeping Child and Dog," by A. Wiche; "Innocence Petted," by J. Kirk; "Cupid," described as "a sketch," by R. A. Wilson; "Nature's Mirror," by E. G. Physick, are models, with a view to execution in marble, or other material, should they suit the public "taste," or, in other words a demand occur for them.

LANDSCAPE—"EVENING." BY CLAUDE.

THERE are those (few, we are glad to say) who dispute Claude's long-asserted position as a landscape-painter; deny his genius of conception, his mastery of hand, his perfect truthfulness and love of nature. Reynolds was of a different opinion, for he asserted that the world might sooner see a second Raffaele than a second Claude Lorraine. Those who pretend to make little of him, and to call him theatrical, made-up pretender, have not studied him in all his endless variety; have not sympathised in the sublime feeling of repose, and the sylvan rustic simplicity which marks by far the larger number of his works. Of this character is the little picture of which we give an Engraving, and of which an etching exists by the hand of the master, dated, as we recollect, 1660; and, therefore, when he was about sixty years of age. In more than one respect, it is a remarkable specimen of his talent. It is known that, as a rule, he gloried in producing the firmament of heaven and the gorgeous sun, the crystal waters and the elements generally, in a state of perfect repose; no storms would he admit to disturb their calm. In the case of the production before us he has slightly deviated from this rule; the air has freshened at sunset, and the leaves of the trees are driven backward and upward by its force, the clouds are drifted past in the upper sky, and even the water is slightly agitated. This material unquiet is contrasted with the moral repose which breathes through the whole of the poetry of the picture. The herd are leisurely fording the well known stream on the way to their homestead: here, one loitering to slake his thirst in mid passage; there, another snatching a mouthful from a spot of favourite herbage. The occupa-



"THE EASTERN STORY-TELLER."—PAINTED BY COKE SMYTH.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION



"MARKING THE COVEY."—PAINTED BY HARRY HALL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

tion of the herdsman, playing the pipe, completes the idea of the release from the toils and cares of labour, which, in rustic life, comes with the close of day. If we deeply feel the sentiment which breathes through this charming composition, quite equal is our admiration of its artistic

merit in every individual particular. The character and massing of the fine old trees, particularly those in the centre, is not to be surpassed in the whole range of landscape art: here and there we see leafless branches, which tell that they are coeval with the dilapidated mansion

in the distance, and which, whilst they are pictorially most effectively introduced, add a tinge of melancholy—the melancholy of fond old memories—to the more joyous impulses of such a scene. Nothing can exceed the masterly manner in which the rays of the sun—low down, just upon



"EVENING."—BY CLAUDE.

the point of dipping below the horizon—in the extreme right of the picture, dart in a narrow stream athwart the foreground, dancing and glancing off the backs of some of the cattle; thus giving air and distance in the very part of the picture where their absence would be most felt.

As we have already intimated, Claude practised the art of etching as well as that of painting. He was not so successful executively in the former art as his great contemporary, Rembrandt; but still, to the educated eye, his etchings reveal the fine creations of his genius, his magnificent mastery of light and colour, in a manner which gives them unique interest and value. A complete list of his etchings is to be found in "Dumesnil's 'Graveur Français,' and they are about fifty in number. In their modern, restored states, these plates are of little value; but, in the early states, they are much esteemed by collectors—single copies, in rare cases of this kind, having brought from twenty to fifty guineas each. A copy in the earliest state of the etching of the little picture we engrave, esteemed one of his most beautiful examples in this line, is worth twenty guineas. The British Museum is now very rich in the rarest states of Claude's etchings; but the two most valuable collections of them in England are those of Dr. H. Wellesley, of Oxford, and Mr. Chambers Hall.

LITERATURE.

JOURNAL OF A RESIDENCE IN THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES. In the Autumn and Winter of 1853. By PATRICK O'BRIEN. Bentley.

An intelligent observer, who writes with fidelity about what he has personally studied, and who just comes from the scene itself of the vast transactions which at this moment engross the attention of the whole world—emerging, indeed, evidence in hand, out of the very thick of those events, and the very centre of that deplorable and fast-increasing fermentation—could scarcely produce any but an interesting and valuable work. Mr. O'Brien evidently belongs to that very small number of persons who really "see what they see, and hear what they hear." He is, in a word, a practised observer; which cannot be said, with truth, of one individual in thirty thousand. But even among the few who remark with habitual attention what passes around them, all are not, invariably, able to do justice, in narrative and comment, to the information thus acquired. Their power to communicate what they have learned and noticed is not always proportioned either to the exactitude and amount of their materials, or to the rapid ability with which they may have been obtained. Those who can do both are persons of a class still more limited in number—of a more agile, pliant, and varied sort of mind—able, first, to discern, through the confusion and strangeness of a novel scene, how things really lie, and then equally able to explain this clearly, and describe it vividly. Mr. O'Brien, undoubtedly, merits the acknowledgment that, in this little book, he has given sufficient proof of the double capacity to which we allude.

The slender volume which suggests our remarks will claim much of the eulogy we have implied. It is impossible to be more clear, straightforward, or brief in an account, than is Mr. O'Brien. He is thoroughly unaffected, writes well, tells what he understands in such a way that others must understand it—expresses an occasional opinion, which may be wrong or may be right, but for which he succinctly and quietly furnishes the reasons in outline, and passes on. Undertaking nothing, except to record what happened to come before his personal notice, upon a theme which is now under the attention of everybody, he is of course safe from the hazards of failure.

In the beginning of Autumn, 1853, Mr. O'Brien started from Constantinople for Wallachia and Moldavia—Principalities which formerly made head, with honour, against the whole power of the Ottoman empire, when there was not a more warlike or a more potent empire on earth; and which afterwards became a great frontier, or barrier state, of ambiguous constitution and precarious fortune. Moldo-Wallachia possesses one of the richest of soils, one of the finest of climates, and one of the most calamitous of intermediate geographical situations. If nothing but peaceful industry and honest commerce prevailed among nations—if nothing was pursued in life but what sustains it and adorns it—the very position of this region would be an additional bounty, after the bounties of nature. Its immense productions would rise still further in the marketable, accessible, and transferable value which would be secured to them. But all these things, *κείμενα εν μέσω*, are but the provocations of rapine, and the prizes of successful freebooting; and the opulence with which art and nature have now covered the land, and its long heritage of martial fame, investing the very genius of it with a sort of nimbus in the consideration and recollections of the East of Europe, combine but to make it at once cause of battle and a battle-field. The Russians want the rich Principalities, the granary of Europe; and they begin by despoiling them with the ravages of their presence and the blight of their protection. They make that poor, the wealth of which was their temptation. They turn into a desert what allured them as a garden. They convert to a vast barrack-yard, and shut into quarantine, the stirring, and splendid, and free emporium which they had coveted. It is Mr. O'Brien's opinion that, with freedom, and under a good system, this noble region should be able to support, in abundance and civilisation, twenty millions of souls. Russian management hardly knows how, at this moment, to provide for a hundred thousand troops quartered there, amidst a population whom they have reduced to famine and despair!

Taking it altogether, this is an agreeable, lucid, and useful little production; a practical itinerary, and a gossiping treatise.

THE KNOT AND THE RUSSIANS; or the Muscovite Empire, the Czar, and his People. By GERMAIN DE LAGNY. Translated from the French by JOHN BRIDGMAN. Bogue.

M. de Lagny's book we have not seen in the original; we cannot, therefore, say much respecting the manner in which it is here translated by Mr. Bridgman. Presuming that the version is faithful, then it is in other respects excellent, being couched in English which flows naturally, easily, and delightfully.

In one point of view this work, which is a "volume of travels," is something more. It affords the usual amount of information, regarding those externals of society and of physical nature which seemed to be the reserved, pre-engaged, and special topic of literary wanderers. This information, too, is conveyed with all the dexterous lightness of a French observer; manners, customs, aspects, incidents, adventures, become respectively the theme of animated description and pleasant narrative. And, to complete, as it were, the character of the production, and to colour more violently the indications by which it is customary to classify such works, it comes before us in its present shape, profusely illustrated. We are not going to say anything about the artistic merits of these decorations; but, at least, they qualify the graver pretensions, and still further tend to *averte* the sprightly and effervescent portions of the book.

Still, it is a book which claims to be ranked with the thoughtful treatise and with the speculative and suggestive political essay, quite as much as with works of mere amusement. We are far from implying that the author's views are always incontestable, and far from professing to identify them with our own; but he thinks, and makes the reader think, on various occasions, as he hastens through the rapid changes of his scenes and subjects. Nor does he ever leave himself unprotected with corroborative facts. These often precede his remarks, which then fall with judicial brevity and weight, carrying much of the force of apothegms.

For example, page 189, after a luminous description, (extending through several chapters) of the moral and social condition of that unenviable community, M. de Lagny concludes with these words—not the less striking, because a little epigrammatic—"After all, Russia is only an immense barrack, in which every one is in a state of arrest."

Conscious that for the free immersion of light upon his subject, method is necessary, M. de Lagny divides his work into several important heads. The first four are the army, the nobility, the clergy, and the navy; a chapter is then devoted to the "magistracy, justice, and the police;" and another to an examination of the finances. *Slavery, "the knot,"* and the climate, claim the attention successively; and the lighter themes of local description, and personal record, furnished by St. Petersburg, and by the character and history of the Emperor Nicholas, bring the production to a close. We recommend it to our readers.

THE HEROINES OF HISTORY. By Mrs. OCTAVIUS FREIRE OWEN. Routledge and Co.

The idea of recounting within a single volume memorable examples of female distinction is not new. A century ago, Ballard produced at Oxford his quarto of "Memoirs of several Celebrated Ladies;" and there have been many minor works of the same class, recommended by the pathos of their interest, and the sweet uses of the traits of long suffering, trial, and endurance which their pages record. The volume before us takes a loftier range of character, in presenting us with some five-and-twenty biographies of Female Heroism, classed in periods, as in

the Jewish, Classic, and Modern. We scarcely need remark that the memoirs bristle with action; and although Jael and Judith open the volume fiercely, they are followed by strange, eventful histories of human action, of less repulsive character, if not more ennobling excellence. The "Classic Era" tends from Semiramis to Zenobia; and the "Modern Era" from Eleanor of Castile to Marie Antoinette. The narratives of the antique world are not formed out of the dry bones of history; but their leading traits are, by the ingenuity of the author, clothed with living interest. The "Modern Era," which occupies two-thirds of the volume, will, however, prove attractive to the largest number of readers: it includes Eleanor of Castile, Jane de Montfort, Philippa of Hainault, Joan d'Arc, Margaret of Anjou, Isabella of Spain, Catherine de Medici, Lady Jane Grey, Mary Queen of Scots, Madame de Maintenon, and Marie Antoinette. The book is gracefully written throughout. It is not overlaid with historic dates and facts, but the leading incidents are cleverly interwoven with the narrative. It is very nicely illustrated with eight historic "passages," drawn by John Gilbert.

ISAAC T. HOPPER: A True Life. By L. MARIA CHILD. Sampson Low, Son, and Co. Boston, U. S.; Jewett and Co.

This is the biography of an extraordinary man. His fellow-citizens in America styled him the "Good Samaritan," and whoever peruses this volume will acknowledge that the title was fairly earned and justly bestowed. Hopper was a Quaker of the old school, earnest and inflexible. He had no respect for creeds, modes of faith, rites, or ceremonies; practical righteousness, manifested in the daily affairs of life, was, in his view, the sum and substance of religion. He was a Republican in the purest sense; recognised no superior on earth—took the hand of the humblest as his equal. In him the outcasts of society found a friend; his house was a refuge to the persecuted. He was the constant visitor of prisons, and of the most profligate abodes of vice. His hand was ever ready to open the door of repentance to the contrite sinner. The most ferocious ruffian quailed before his moral courage; and those who had lost all hope, and were prostrated by despair, were sustained by his benevolent spirit. In the various controversies in which he was engaged for the protection of the defenceless, the natural force of his judicial mind baffled the subtlety of the astute lawyers. This stern man was remarkable for his humour and practical jokes; he was always playful with children, and when he appeared in the streets the nursemaids were compelled to follow his steps. The authoress of this biography, who lived in his family, and knew him well, has prefixed, as a motto to her work, the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th verses of the twenty-ninth chapter of the Book of Job; and never were they more worthily applied. Hopper was born in 1771, and died in 1852. The first coloured man raised his compassion when he was a boy of nine years of age; at eighty, in the dead of night, he sprang out of bed, on a summons to rescue a fugitive slave from his pursuers, and on that mission traversed the streets of New York in inclement weather. Thus, from youth to age, he never faltered in what he believed to be a holy mission; and for seventy long years Isaac Hopper protested against the aristocracy of the skin.

He was born of humble parents, in Deptford Township, near Woodbury, in West New Jersey. His father had only his own strong hands to clear some five or six hundred acres of wild woodland, and the bridal home of his wife was a hen-house, in which the subject of this memoir was born. His talents were precocious, and his love of truth and sense of honour were manifest at an early age. He was mischievous, because he had a keen sense of the ridiculous; but there was no malice in his fun. "At nine years old he began to drive a waggon to Philadelphia, to sell vegetables and other articles from his father's farm. Being something of a dandy, he prided himself on having his shoes very clean, and his white dainty small-clothes without spot or blemish. He caught rabbits and sold them, till he obtained money enough to purchase brass buckles for his knees, and for the straps of his shoes." At sixteen he was apprenticed to his mother's uncle, who was a tailor, in Philadelphia. Here he soon showed the courage for which he was remarkable. His uncle left the house on one occasion, and told the apprentices to defend it bravely, if attacked by robbers. To test their fidelity he soon returned, and attempted to force a window in the night. "As soon as Isaac heard the voice, he seized an old harpoon that was about the premises, and told his companion to open the window the instant he gave the signal. His orders were obeyed, and he flung the harpoon with such force, that it passed through his uncle's vest and coat, and nailed him tight to the fence." On another occasion he displayed his detestation of tyranny, though the act in which he manifested it, partook of revenge. An elder apprentice, proud of his physical strength, was constantly bullying his younger and weaker companions, and one day he knocked down Hopper without the slightest provocation, who said to him, "If ever you do that again, I'll kill you." The outrage was repeated. Hopper armed himself with a heavy window-bar, watched his opportunity, and levelled a blow at his oppressor, who fell without uttering a single cry. He was supposed to be dead, and it was long before he revived. "When Isaac saw him so pale and helpless, a terrible remorse filled his soul. He shuddered to think how nearly he had committed murder, in one rash moment of unbridled rage. This awful incident made such a solemn and deep impression on him, that from that time he began to make strong and earnest efforts to control the natural impetuosity of his temper; and he finally attained to a remarkable degree of self-control."

He married in 1795, being then twenty-four years of age; and then commenced his career of active benevolence. He took up his residence in Philadelphia. Pennsylvania being on the frontier of the slave states, runaway negroes were always passing through that state; and the law then existing was very unfavourable to the coloured race. "If a coloured man was arrested as a fugitive slave, and discharged for want of proof, the magistrate received no fee; but if he was adjudged a slave, and surrendered to his claimant, the magistrate received from five to twenty dollars for his trouble; of course there was a natural tendency to make the most of evidence in favour of slavery." In consequence of this system, the Pennsylvania Abolition Society used active measures to protect the defenceless victims of southern tyranny; and Hopper became a leading member of the association.

In the volume before us more than two hundred pages are filled with "cases," in which the names of the slaves are given; and the various expedients of Hopper for their liberation are narrated. On many occasions he fearlessly exposed his life in their rescue—nothing daunted by loaded guns and pistols presented at his person. On rivers and in woods, as well as in the streets or in the law courts, this fearless champion of humanity was ever at his post. When remands were required, he bailed the prisoners; when they could not escape conviction, he raised sums for their purchase. Never did the negroes abuse his confidence; they came from their hiding-places and surrendered themselves when legal resistance was hopeless; and all whom he manumitted by dint of hard cash worked at some trade, and redeemed his advances and those of his friends. He restored wives to their husbands, children to their parents. A life devoted to the welfare of others left him no time to accumulate property; and he was always poor in worldly goods, though he might have been an opulent tradesman. But his whole career was marked by disinterestedness.

In 1819 a schism broke out amongst the Quakers, mainly fomented by a sermon preached by Elias Hicks, a leading man among the Friends, against the use of slave produce. He neither wore cotton, nor would taste sugar. Among the Society were many who had grown rich by trading with the Southerners; and these were denounced by the zealous preacher as aiders and abettors of slavery. The love of gain had induced them to compromise with principles held sacred by William Penn and George Fox. A bitter warfare followed; and, in 1827 and 1828, a formal separation took place in the yearly meetings of Philadelphia, New York, and several other places. The opponents of Elias Hicks called themselves "Orthodox Friends," and named his adherents "Hicksites." In this dispute all Christian charity disappeared; and the Orthodox in Philadelphia refused to allow the Hicksites to bury their dead in the ground belonging to the undivided Society of Friends. Isaac Hopper embraced the views of Hicks, and greatly damaged his worldly prospects.

Hopper visited Ireland and England, and during his sojourn in those countries he displayed all the stern principles of a Republican. He was a man of great physical strength and robust constitution, and retained his vigour and agility to an advanced period of life. He bore so striking a resemblance to the great Napoleon, that Joseph Bonaparte who often saw him at Philadelphia, said that if he presented himself at Paris, dressed in uniform, as his brother used to appear, he would excite a revolution. Making all due allowances for human imperfections, Isaac Hopper was a model man and a model citizen. He had no foe through his long life but the Southern slave-owner. At his death, the celebrated Mr. Garrison offered an eloquent tribute to his memory. It concluded with these sentences:—"He put on righteousness, and it clothed him; his judgment was as a robe and a diadem. He was eyes to the blind, and feet was he to the lame. The cause which he knew not he searched out; and he broke the jaws of the wicked, and plucked the spoil out of his teeth." Whoever reads the biography of this most excellent Quaker, will acknowledge that this praise is well bestowed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- W. B. L.—There is no limit to the time from its publication at which a stamped newspaper may be sent, post-free, to any part of the Kingdom. A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER may probably obtain the address of Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) by applying to Mr. Benedict. SUBSCRIBER AB INITIO, St. John's-wood.—A philippic is any invective declamation, and is so named from the invectives of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.
- H. L.—We have not room to reprint "the inimitable bank-note" anecdote. M. S. Cork-harbour.—"Gorton's General Biographical Dictionary" is a useful work; as is also "Maudslayi's Biographical Treasury."
- W. H. P., and E. S., Highbury. We have not room.
- A. B. C.—The large Engravings (each exceeding one page) in this Journal are to be inserted by the binder, as folding plates.
- BOMBAY.—We do not interfere in disputes at Cards.
- E. E. E. Y.—Apply to Waller and Son, Fleet-street.
- A FERMOY INQUIRER.—The plates "The Witches in Macbeth," and "Dido and Æneas," engraved by Bartolozzi and Woollett, are valuable, if fine impressions. Apply to a printseller.
- CATECHISTS should address the Reform Association.
- AN OLD SAILOR, &c.—We have not room.
- A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Jersey.—The Crystal Palace at Sydenham is confidently expected to be opened on May 24th next.
- WILL, Bloomsbury.—"Davidson's Short-hand," or "Short Short-hand," BLUE PETER suggests, that in order to meet the difficulty of finding seamen to man steamers, their batteries should be served by experienced artillery soldiers; and as manœuvring under canvas is now out of the question, a very few seamen would suffice to navigate the steamers. In the *Constitutionnel* it was lately observed:—"The superiority of England on the ocean consisted last war in her possessing better seamen than ours. Steam, however, has placed us on an equality as manœuvring in sailing-vessels is now out of the question. Soldiers can now fight at sea as well as sailors." Why not embark, in case of emergency, the Artillery from Woolwich? They formerly served on board our bomb vessels, and rendered good service on several occasions.
- M. N. C.—Declined.
- AN ADMIRER OF NATURE.—Received.
- J. S., Madrid.—Macaulay's "History of England," 2 vols., 8vo, 32s.
- I. L. N.—The large Print of the Ministerial Side of the House of Commons, published with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Feb. 4, can be sent with that Number post free.
- THE WIFEENS.—A Correspondent (Mr. Parry, author of "The Coast of Sussex"), states that Mr. J. H. Wiffen, translator of Tasso, also of Garcilaso de la Vega, and author of several original poems, and secretary to the late Duke of Bedford, died in 1836. His only surviving brother, Mr. B. Wiffen, also a poet, linguist, and traveller, is residing at Ashley, Woburn, Beds.
- A CORRESPONDENT is thanked for the details of the opening of "The Lion Arcade," at Huddersfield, which is a novel and tasteful improvement, of Italian design.
- CONVALESCENT HOSPITALS.—In our Journal of the 18th ult. the Metropolitan Convalescent Hospital, just completed, was erroneously stated to be the only institution of the kind; for we learn that an hospital of precisely the same character has been established in the town of Southport since 1806, and is denominated "The Southport Strangers' Charity," which, during last year, relieved 714 patients, chiefly from the manufacturing districts of Lancashire. The institution is about to be removed to a handsome building just erected.
- INELIGIBLE.—Song, by J. H. D.: "A Winter's Night," by M. B. E.; "To the British Nation," by E. J. M.; "The Sweets of Courtship," "To the Slanderers of Russia," "On the Return of Oct. 21," by M. A. W.; Lines by J. M. C.; Lines by Z.; Lines by J. M. M.
- S. M., Killarney.—The novels "Vivian Grey," and "The Young Duke," are by Mr. Disraeli, M.P. A Portrait of Thomas Moore appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS No. 548, with an original sketch of his birth-place in Dublin, and a fac-simile of a letter of the poet.
- A WOULD-BE DRAUGHTSMAN should apply to the authorities at Marlborough House, Pall-mall.
- AN ARCHITECT complains (and, we think, justly) that the Supplement to the Treatise on Architecture, in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," does not contain a description of the New Palace at Westminster, although the promise was made of bringing down information to the present time. The work is also silent as to many other important structures of the last quarter of a century. We hope these omissions will be hereafter supplied. Our Correspondent may rest assured that we shall not omit to illustrate, at the proper time, the interesting historical mansion in Piccadilly to which he suggestively alludes.
- ADELPHI METER.—M. Kossuth dined, a few days since, with several other remarkable "men of the time," at the house of the American Consul.
- J. B., Dover, is recommended to read the key to the large Print of the Ministerial side of the House of Commons, at page 115.
- A. B. C.—Bishop Beveridge possessed the see of St. Asaph four years, 1704-8, in which latter year he died. St. Athanasius (surname Apostolicus), was one of the most noted divines and theological controversialists of the fourth century. St. John Chrysostom (the Golden-mouthed) was the most renowned of the Greek fathers, and was born A.D. 354 (some writers say 344 and 347), at Antioch, the capital of Syria. See excellent memoirs of both Saints, in the "Fenny Cyclopædia."
- W. B. wishes to ascertain to which Latin poet we are indebted for this line: "Indocili discant, et ament meminisse periti."
- LEX, Newmarket.—A small work on "Lithography" may be had of Weale, 59, High Holborn.
- W. R., Huntingdon.—See the "English Cyclopædia" (on the basis of the "Fenny Cyclopædia") edited by Charles Knight.
- M. W., New Kent-road.—The pamphlet relating to Moore's "Journal," referred to in the Town Talk, in our Journal of February 25, is published by Murray, Albemarle-street.
- J. A., Sunderland.—The town house of Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild is No. 143, Piccadilly, next Apsley House.
- THE DAUGHTER OF A SUBSCRIBER, Dundee.—See Hoyle's "Book of Games"—Bohn's edition.
- E. B.—A pamphlet descriptive of the routes to India, is published by Grindlay and Co., St. Martin's place, Charing-cross. See, also, a little book entitled "Real Life in India."
- J. F., Manchester, is recommended to submit his improvement to the editor of a musical periodical.
- S. V. B.—See Weale's "Fundamental Treatise on Geology."
- W. F.—For the memoir in question, see the *Gentleman's Magazine*.
- EDGAR.—A cheap Treatise on Photography is published by Clarke, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.
- R. T., Shrewsbury.—We have not room.
- IVOR.—The fine picture of "Rubens's Château," painted by himself, is in the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square. This picture cost Sir George Beaumont £1500.
- QUERY.—See Fielding's "Select Proverbs."
- J. T., Birmingham.—The pages of advertisements without numbers are not intended to be bound with the Numbers of our Journal.
- A FREQUENT SUBSCRIBER.—The reigning Sultan of Turkey is Abdul-Medjid, son of the reforming Sultan, Mahmoud II. (see Memoir in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 537).
- AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The only way of becoming legally entitled to a mother's arms, as the principal heraldic bearing, is by assuming her name and arms by royal license.

FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE WAR.

It is now positively stated that the French expeditionary force to the East will amount to 80,000 men, to be hereafter increased in the proportion that may be rendered necessary by circumstances. The organisation of the artillery in seventeen regiments is now understood to be completed. The total number of men now actually in arms, or, *sous les drapeaux*, as the French term is, amounts to very nearly 450,000 men. A great voluntary enlistment is taking place, and volunteers, *novices*, for two years' service, are admitted into the naval service. The land forces can be greatly increased, if necessary, seeing that over 300,000 men attain every year the age required for the conscription.

Upon page 264 we have engraved Portraits of these fine troops, which present some picturesque specimens of military costumes, more especially in those of French Africa.

At Paris there have been of late several inspections of these troops. Thus, on the 4th inst., the Emperor, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, reviewed, in the Avenue of Versailles, a body of cavalry, composed of the 12th Regiment of Dragoons, the 9th and 10th Cuirassiers, and the 1st and 2nd Carabiniers. On the 5th Louis Napoleon reviewed, in the Carrousel, the 6th Regiment of Infantry, the 5th and 9th battalions of Chasseurs de Vincennes, the two battalions of Gendarmerie d'Elite, the Regiment of Guides, and the 4th Regiment of Chasseurs. These troops were under the orders of General Levasseur, Commander of the third division of the army of Paris. The Emperor, having by his side the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and followed by a brilliant *état major*, in which figured several German and other officers, rode in front of the lines, and afterwards took his station at the Pavillon de l'Horloge, when the troops defiled before him, cheering him with loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" The Emperor witnessed the review from the balcony of that pavilion. An immense concourse of persons filled the place. On the arrival of the Emperor, thousands of cries were heard on every side, from soldiers as well as civilians. Louis Napoleon responded with much courtesy to the salutations of the crowd, and he never appeared more pleased and happy. After he had entered the palace, the cheering was still continued by the soldiers and the people.

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